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THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

UME 22, NO. 1 RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1903. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Spring Is Approaching.

We Have Goods For Spring.

New Goods in the line of Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Neckwear, Shoes, Shirts, Medium Weight Underwear—all purchased with care, regard for proper style and quality.

Bargains In Winter Wear.

We have an immense stock of Winter Goods that we will close out cheap at very low prices rather than store them. We must sell the goods and can offer you bargains that will settle the buying question quickly.

H. LEWIS,

THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

A POSITIVE FACT.

Mark Hanna told Senator Platt that it is a positive fact that he overheard President Roosevelt tell Governor Odell that Admiral Dewey had stated in the presence of General Shafter and James J. Jeffries that John D. Rockefeller had told Winfield S. Schley and Fred. Eddy that he heard Mayor Low tell Sheriff Cooper and Chief of Police Johnson before Fred. Wilson and Clem Jones that if you want strictly up-to-date Merchandise you must go to

SPAFFORD & COLE'S.

Coughs and Colds

Are with Us

We have every kind of remedy now on the market for the cure of the above and sell them at the lowest prices consistent with purity.

NONE BUT PURE DRUGS ARE USED IN OUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

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LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

THE NEW YORK CHURCHES

Rev. Alfred G. Wilson Kindly Relates His Experiences as a Layman in the Nation's Leading City.

The two Sundays which the writer spent in New York City afforded opportunity for a very short pilgrimage among its churches. New York is not characterized by saintliness. But good authority states that more money was devoted last year to the maintenance of religious work than for all the theaters combined, including the varieties.

I was impressed that both worship and amusement are held in high esteem as all places were crowded to their capacity and without regard to quality of service or attraction, and in the case of amusement, at prices that seem extravagant to any one but a New Yorker.

It seems almost incongruous that old Trinity church should continue to stand at the head of Wall street in the midst of sights and sounds so foreign to its spirit and mission. It represents the richest ecclesiastical corporation in America, having vast real estate and bonded interests. It is intended to hold its position against all encroachments and guard the spot as an object lesson of unseen realities in the very midst of that intense strife for the things that perish. The Christian church has generally been willing to sell out its valuable holdings and move away from the great masses, but it is an honor to the Protestant Episcopal church in New York that it has some consecrated ground too sacred to be listed on the market. In the midst of Broadway stands Grace church whose doors swing open night and day, a refuge for weary bodies or sad hearts. This property could be turned into a million dollars any day, but Grace church (Episcopal) is not for sale.

It was a pathetic delight to sit with my aged mother in her pew at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal on West End Avenue and listen to her pastor, the Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Eckman, preach. This preacher represents the best type of the modern Methodist. He combines elegance of literary style with a sufficient vigor of voice and manner to hint of his denomination. He has studiously kept abreast with the progress of thought, while maintaining all that is essential and helpful in the old theology. He is therefore both modern and orthodox, not an easy accomplishment.

The Plymouth church, Brooklyn, will always hold peculiar interest to every visitor because of its famous preacher, Henry Ward Beecher. I listened to its present pastor, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and called an occasion in 1876 when I heard Mr. Beecher preach from the same pulpit. It has been a wise policy that has kept the old church in the identical form in which it appeared during the Beecher period. The old pews and pulpit and choir loft remain as in the olden time, giving it historic value and interest. The stirring times of Beecher's ministry, as much as his genius, gave force to his utterances. Even the presence of a Beecher would not give it the influence it then exerted. Dr. Hillis has a difficult proposition to face as the force of the old traditions are losing their hold on the public mind. He has great literary genius—a reader, a poet, not an original or philosophical thinker, and without the brilliancy of Beecher or the breadth of Lyman Abbott, who was the immediate successor of Beecher. Dr. Hillis was a more fitting successor to David Swing from whence he was drawn to Brooklyn, than in his present succession, and yet I enjoyed his work immensely even if he did preach over an hour, and pray fifteen minutes by the watch. I was glad that the celebrated organist and composer, Dr. Dudley Buck, presided at the organ. The fact helped me to understand that I was enjoying remarkable music. The great choir seemed to regard him with a sort of reverential affection.

The most satisfactory pulpit deliverance was by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle. His frank, fearless and spiritual representation of the modern view of the Bible was inspiring and gratifying. My fourth and last chance to occupy a pew and view the situation from a layman's standpoint, was given to a Sunday evening sermon by the celebrated Baptist Clergyman Dr. Lorimer of the Fourth Avenue church. His address to the stranger young man in the city was sympathetic, wise, and rigorous. The doctor exhibits the dramatic style of delivery with intense religious fervor. If vehement action and cyclonic speech constitute eloquence, this minister may claim that distinction.

The only clergyman I happen at this time to personally know in New York is the Rev. Henry Frank, now pastoring to some sort of an independent society in Carnegie Hall. [illegible] represented [illegible] most [illegible] celebrated [illegible] a Methodist preacher in Minnesota, drifting into the Congregational church in Jamestown, New York, from thence into Unitarianism, and subsequently into the "society of Ethical Culture" and on out into occultism and spiritualism. He has has been a brilliant writer on Sociology and theology of the extremely radical sort and I was not surprised to find his name among the independent agitators of religious speculation in New York. Independency in business, politics or religion is a delusion and a snare; neither a man or an institution can long exist disassociated from others of its class.

The Christian church is in safe and consecrated hands in New York City, but the same gospel is preached in Rhinelander where you have it, if in less vigor, yet in much shorter meter, and at less expense.

Pleasant Surprise For Mrs. J. N. White.

About thirty of the Norwegian ladies surprised Mrs. J. N. White Monday evening and presented her with a beautiful leather upholstered rocking chair and a lovely china set. To say that Mrs. White was surprised is putting it mildly. Dainty refreshments were served and a delightful time is reported by all.

STEVENS COMPANY WINS

Case At Law With Morton-Edgar Lumber Co. Is Decided In Favor of the Plaintiffs.

A case in which the sum of $5,000 00 and over figured quite prominently was decided recently at Lancaster in favor of the plaintiffs, the Stevens Lumber Co. of this city. It was brought against the Morton-Edgar Lumber Co. with which concern the Stevens people had considerable dealing, having done sawing for that company when it was represented here by Edgar B. Elliott. The Stevens Co. sold a large amount of hardwood lumber to the Morton-Edgar people and also had a commission coming on a big sale of pine lumber which had been piled in their yards here. Settlement was delayed and finally the contention advanced that the Morton-Edgar Co. did not owe the amount claimed. This started legal action to recover the amount in controversy.

The case was taken up before Judge Clementson at Lancaster January 13 and was argued five days when a decision as above noted was handed down by the court. Attorney John Barnes of this city conducted the case for the plaintiffs and the quick decision in the case reflects considerable credit on his argument in behalf of his clients. Several witnesses from here were called upon to testify, and the decision, as naturally would be supposed, is very gratifying to our home concern.

NEW LUMBER COMPANY

Charles A. Conro and C. H. Donaldson Will Engage In Wholesale Lumber Business—Experienced Men.

Rhinelander has another lumber firm which will be known as C. A. Conro & Co. The organization was perfected recently, Charles A. Conro, of Abner Conro & Son, and Carl H. Donaldson entering into co-partnership. Both are young men with wide experience in the lumber business and plenty of ability to successfully carry on trade dealings for themselves.

Mr. Conro has been identified with the lumber business here for the past fourteen years, being connected with the well known firm of A. Conro & Son, which formerly owned the mill operated last year by Rice & Thrall, and the Conro planing mill located near Brown Bros.' plant. He is a thorough business man, well versed in all details connected with the lumber trade.

Mr. Donaldson is well acquainted with the business he has engaged in and is capable of carrying out any undertaking he may take hold of. He has been the head office man with the Brown Brothers Lumber Co. at their mill office for the past eight years and has had the practical experience that goes so far in business undertakings. He is still connected with the Brown Brothers Lumber Co. but will sever his connection with the company March 1.

The New North predicts success for C. A. Conro & Co. Both are young men of clean habits and plenty of push and energy. The office of the company will be located in the vicinity of the Conro planing mill.

Working A Leap Year Racket.

Invitations are out for a dance to be given at Gilligan's hall Friday evening, Feb. 27. There is a bit of mystery connected with the dance which makes it considerable out of the usual order. The invitations are received by the ladies and they are invited to bring gentlemen to the "hop." At the bottom of each sheet a statement is printed in small type that extra gentlemen will only be admitted upon receipt of $5.00. No information as to who is giving the party is obtainable and the [illegible] who [illegible] are bu[illegible]

DIES AT THE HOSPITAL

Miss Ella Brazell, Sister of Ed. Brazell, Passes Away After Weeks of Suffering Nobly Borne.

Ella Brazell, aged forty-six years only sister of Ed. Brazell, died of heart trouble at St. Mary's hospital Friday night at ten o'clock after a lingering illness from which she had suffered for years and which she and her friends knew could have but one ending. The dead woman was born in Beaver Dam, this state, where she lived until she was sixteen years of age when she entered a convent near Milwaukee with the intention of taking the veil. Her health militated against the close confinement necessary and after spending five years there she was obliged to give up the studies and took up her residence with her brother, Edward, with whom she has spent the balance of her life.

At the age of two and one-half years she fell down stairs and injured her spine, causing a deformity which hastened her early taking away. Although terribly and hopelessly crippled the girl bore her sufferings without complaint and was patient up to the hour of her demise.

Funeral services were held at the Catholic church Monday morning at ten o'clock, Father Schmitz conducting the ceremonies. Interment took place in the Catholic cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Kaltenbrun of Chicago and Thomas Brazell were in attendance at the funeral.

A BUTCHERS' PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION.

Meat Dealers Will Protect Themselves From Debtors Who Will Not Pay.

The meat question was discussed to a finish last Monday night at the office of Armour & Co., the main part of the discussion bearing on the credit system in force which it seems has worked havoc with the men who sell beefsteaks and soup bones at so much per.

It seems that each one of the meat dealers had a separate and distinct complaint to offer. It was held that they had been abused by the people they had befriended; that they had extended credit to patrons week after week with the honest expectation of receiving payment for their goods, but instead of being paid up would finally lose the patron's trade and find that some other market was being patronized along the same line. The meat men are tired of this dead head business and have taken measures to protect themselves by a permanent organization, the owners of the seven markets in the city having, as it were, formed an alliance for their mutual protection. Hereafter there will be but little meat sold on the credit plan.

The officers of the new organization are as follows: Wm. Hardell, president; Irv. Vessey, secretary and treasurer. T. L. La Doux will act as bookkeeper for the meat men and will look after the clerical work that may come up.

Sells Imported Horses.

Jesse Hawkins left Friday night for Waupaca where he disposed of an imported French coach horse, the price being $3,000. Mr. Hawkins represents a Cleveland, Ohio, syndicate which makes a specialty of the sale of imported blooded stock. He had been here for about two weeks and will undoubtedly return to close a deal with horse fanciers in the city and county. The horses are sold to a stock company, shares being disposed of at from $100 to $500 each. The payments are made easy by notes due in two and three years, with reasonable interest rates. The horse sold at Waupaca last week was the second disposed of there. Mr. Hawkins has disposed of animals in nearly all of the neighboring cities.

Honor For Taylor.

Arthur Taylor was elected president of the Wisconsin State Bottlers' Association at Chicago last week. He was the unanimous choice of the convention, his name being received with marked signs of approval by the members. Arthur has been closely identified with the bottling business for years and is thoroughly up-to-date as regards methods pertaining to its proper management. The honor conferred is appreciated, not only by him, but by his many friends here in his home city and section. Arthur will preside over a meeting of the association at Milwaukee today. He left for the Cream City last night.

Nagles To Leave Pelican.

August and Henry Nagle, who for years have been engaged in the store and hotel business at Pelican Lake, have disposed of their property to J. E. Rice & Son of Pratt Junction, who will conduct the enterprises in the future. The Nagle Bros. have recently [illegible] quit [illegible] Marshfield [illegible] there after [illegible] in business [illegible]

BACK FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sierwright Return From Texas and New Orleans.

After spending four weeks in the south studying the country and enjoying the climate Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sierwright return well satisfied with Wisconsin in general and Rhinelander in particular.

They spent some time in Beaumont, Texas, and visited the famous oil district. Archie tells of having seen empty wagons stalled in the mud and mire of the streets, the soft condition of the roads resulting from vast quantities of the crude oil which had mixed with the clay. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sierwright were sickened by the powerful odor of oil which seemed to fill every bit of space. Evidences of wealth were everywhere in sight. Diamonds were as common as beads in an Indian village and silks and satins were there in profusion. New Orleans was visited and several days put in most agreeably. A French gunboat was lying in the gulf and many visitors inspected the natty craft. Archie and his wife spent almost half a day on the boat and enjoyed the visit very much.

ROYAL ENTERTAINERS

Knights of Pythias Hold Open Session At Their Lodge Rooms Which is Most Enjoyable.

The doors of the Pythian lodge rooms were opened wide last Thursday night to a large company of invited guests and the evening spent in a manner which reflected credit on the boys who wear the F. C. B. charms.

Tables were scattered about the hall and cards were played by those who enjoyed the games. During the games music was furnished by a brass quartette made up of 'Lige Sturdevant, E. G. Squier, George Kauffman and N. G. Fields. After this music was in order by Fredrickson's orchestra and the floor was cleared for dancing which was indulged in by those who could trip the light fantastic toe. The floor was carpeted but the couples seemed to get along remarkably well. Refreshments were served before the tables were removed and were of a nature to be readily disposed of. Gus Horn looked after the eatables and as usual fixed up a good spread.

The party did not break up until a late hour and those who attended were unanimous in their praise of their hosts.

The Congregational Aid Society will meet Wednesday afternoon March 4th at the home of Mrs. J. H. Morgan. A full attendance is requested as important business will be brought up at the meeting.

DOINGS AT HIGH SCHOOL

Another Lot of Items Bearing on Rhinelander's Main Institution of Learning—Students Give a Play.

The Boys' Literary Society held their regular meeting last Monday. The Current Events were read, after which Ray Wilson gave a declamation. Following this came the debate: "Resolved that Hannibal was a greater general than Napoleon." On the affirmative were Roy Markham and Henry Segerstrom, on the negative Logan Sanderson. The debate was decided in favor of the affirmative.

The Girls' Literary Society gave a play last Friday afternoon called the "Mouse Trap." All the parts were well taken and Miss Swain, who trained them, deserves much praise. The following is the cast of characters:

Mrs. Somers ..... Florence McRae
Mr. Campbell ..... Russell Didier
Mrs. Carwen ..... Florence Miller
Mrs. Benis ..... Signa Segerstrom
Mrs. Miller ..... Lilian Foster
Jane, the maid ..... Jean Hamilton
Mrs. Roberts ..... Ethel Anni

Dr. Garner talked to the high school boys on the subject of a field day. He says that there is plenty of good material here for a field meet and that the high school ought to hold one. Dr. Garner has kindly consented to devote a little of his time training the boys if they have a meet.

It has been decided to have a debate before the school two weeks from Friday. This is to get the debaters accustomed to the work before a large audience and to get them in shape for the debate with Antigo.

Among those who have been absent on account of sickness are, Hazel Hildebrand, Gertrude Shelp, Burr Clark, Margaret Shelp and Grace Davis.

A Junior play was organized last week. It is a farce called "Hector." In connection with it a minstrel show will be given.

Miss Blanche Matteson, one of the popular little freshman girls was absent from school Friday [illegible]

NORTH
RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY
RHINELANDER • WISCONSIN

It appears that in India they have 17 ways of getting rid of a lover. The American girl contents herself with one, and it may be condensed into the three letters G—I—T.

It is understood that Denmark will have until June of this year to make up her mind finally whether or not she will accept the United States' terms for her islands in the Caribbean.

There is no use trying to save money any more. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, has introduced in the senate a bill similar to that of Congressman Griffith, limiting fortunes in this country to $10,000,000.

From present indications, Oklahoma will surpass all the states in railroad construction in 1903, as it did in 1902. The work has been going on all winter with a speed of track laying seldom equaled.

The exposure of the get-rich-quick turf concerns and their wholesale swindling ought to be a warning to persons who think that any such profits as they promised can be made legitimately or paid for any length of time.

A New York doctor has a theory that dyspepsia, especially among men, is largely due to eye-strain, but we don't see how it is going to be helped, as it is only given to the few to have such a delicate sense of "touch" that they don't have to work their eyes mighty hard looking for dollars.

What has become of the coal-oil-soaked brick with which we were going to cook our meals, warm our homes and, incidentally, soak the coal trust? It looked very promising for awhile, but most of us have been turning our salaries over to coal dealers and carrying out the ashes all winter, just the same.

"Spy oak," said to be the largest tree in New York state, standing on the Pelham road in Westchester county, has been condemned as unsafe and will probably soon be cut down, it having become hollow and in danger of falling. It is said that many spies and deserters were hanged from its branches in revolutionary times.

Hon. Lloyd Griscom, United States minister to Persia, says the shah has often told him he would like to visit the United States if the journey could be made easy for him. Once he asked if the Atlantic ocean could be crossed in one day. He cannot understand how a country so far from Persia can amount to much.

Mr. W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, has issued a letter of instructions to all Indian agents and superintendents of schools directing them to lay greater stress during the coming year upon the practical teaching of agriculture, stock raising and kindred pursuits at the Indian schools and upon the Indian farms.

Earthquakes in the west and southwest of the United States and in France and destructive tidal waves in the South Sea islands would seem to indicate that nature has entered upon a new series of elemental disturbances. It has started earlier than it did in 1902, but let us hope it will not surpass last year's record of disaster in this direction.

The report of the United States commissioner of patents for the calendar year ended December 31, 1902, shows that the total number of patents issued during the year was 27,776, of which 27,136 were mechanical patents. This exceeds by 1,278 the number of such patents issued last year, which was the largest number issued in any year up to that time. The figures furnish striking evidence of the activity of American inventors.

The London Lancet, the British medical journal, ponderously warns the English against the American quick lunch system which is being established in London. It is particularly inflamed against the consumption of American pie. The Lancet should investigate the kind of men developed in the New England pie belt and the alarm would dissipate. Emerson, for example, was a good deal of a man, and he ate pie at breakfast.

Pope Leo XIII. is making a remarkable record for longevity and well-preserved powers. Within a few days of his ninety-third birthday his physician says he "reads without spectacles, walks without a cane, dresses and undresses without assistance, and works about 14 hours daily." The responsibilities of the most important ecclesiastical office in the world sit easily on him, and with his regular life and serene temperament he may fulfill the doctors' prediction of living to be 100 years old.

The new department of commerce will have within its scope the greatest material interests supervised by any one government official in the world. The internal commerce of the country alone has a value of $20,000,000,000 a year. As the new department will include all bureaus relating to transportation, except the interstate commerce commission, all bureaus relating to manufacture, corporations, and labor, it will represent the commercial and industrial activities and development of the country.

One hundred thousand souvenirs for distribution to contributors to the McKinley memorial fund have be[en] sent out by the memorial commi[tt]ee to postmasters, and when the ... number has been finished ... contribu- ... tar-

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The United States senate on the 17th agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. Discussion of the statehood bill was resumed, and Senator Depew continued his remarks in opposition to it. A house bill was passed granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Representative John N. W. Rumple, of Iowa, who was a captain of volunteers in the civil war. The time in the house was occupied in consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

There was lively debate in the United States senate on the 18th over Senator Quay's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that there should be a vote on the statehood bill before the adjournment of congress. The post office appropriation bill, with statehood rider, was reported, and Senator Morgan spoke against the Panama canal bill. In the house the conference report on the army appropriation bill was rejected because of its provisions for the retirement of civil war officers at an advanced grade. The remainder of the day was devoted to the naval appropriation bill.

Only routine business was transacted in the United States senate on the 19th. The house bill amending the pension laws applying to remarried widows was passed, and the rest of the day was devoted to an executive session debate on the Panama canal treaty. In the house the naval appropriation bill, providing for construction of three battle-ships, one cruiser, two training ships and a training brig, was passed, with $500,000 for a submarine boat added.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has received the resignation of Justice Shiras, of the United States supreme court, to take effect February 24.

G. B. Cortelyou has taken the oath of office as secretary of the department of commerce and labor.

Names of Brig. Gens. Breckinridge, Ludington and Wade have been sent to the senate for promotion to the grade of major general.

Disputes between the United States and Canada will probably be taken up soon by a high joint commission.

President Roosevelt announced the appointment of Judge W. R. Day, of Ohio, to succeed Supreme Court Justice Shiras.

In Washington the anthracite coal strike commission began work on its report. The meetings are secret.

William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the president, has assumed the duties of his new office.

THE EAST.

Edwin P. Clark, for 18 years a member of the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post, died in Brooklyn.

To join the North Atlantic squadron at Galveston, Tex., the new battleship Maine left the League Island navy yard.

In a jealous rage Oliver Nichols, a lumberman, shot and killed Mrs. Ira Shaffer, near Eddie, Pa., and then killed himself.

Bankrupt earl of Yarmouth's engagement to wed Miss Mary Thaw, daughter of William Thaw, a former Pittsburg millionaire, is announced.

A banker in Syracuse, N. Y., celebrated his birthday by giving a unique party to 125 widows.

A band of Italians has by a series of frauds carried on for years swindled a dozen life insurance companies in New York out of more than $1,000,000.

At Newark, N. J., a trolley car was run down by a train, and eight children were killed, several fatally injured and many less seriously hurt.

After long service Horace White has retired from his position as chief editor of the New York Evening Post.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In the Minnesota senate a bill imposes a penalty upon newspapers which publish details of crimes.

Severe cold, the most severe of the winter, prevails over the entire country.

In an address at Tuskegee, Ala., before the twelfth annual negro conference, Booker T. Washington urged race friendliness.

The supreme court of Illinois has sustained the anti-trust law of 1891 and amendments of 1893. Corporations are held liable for fines in case of failure to make yearly report on affiliation with combines.

Fire destroyed the opera house block and public library at Ashland, O.

In the Illinois legislature a bill to prohibit football at the state university and schools has been introduced.

In Chicago 2,000 apartment houses are threatened by the Janitors' union with strike unless their demands for better pay are granted.

Advices from all over the country, east and west, show that record-breaking cold weather is being experienced.

A. W. Wishard, of Indiana, solicitor of internal revenue, has resigned.

Lack of time caused John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' union, to refuse a $4,000 offer from the Chautauqua alliance for a lecture series.

En route for the Philippines the Second battalion of the Fourteenth United States infantry, which has been stationed at Fort Wayne, left Detroit.

In Illinois millions of dollars in fines will be demanded of corporations under anti-trust laws declared constitutional by the state supreme court.

It is asserted by friends of Gov. Cum-... wa, that he will be a can-... on of the vice ... ext national re-...

Flames at Marion, Ill., resulted in a loss estimated at $200,000 to $300,000.

The legislature of New Mexico has passed a bill creating Quay county, in honor of Senator Quay's fight for statehood.

The Wyoming legislature has adopted a joint resolution strongly indorsing woman suffrage.

It is said that smallpox is more widely spread over the United States now than ever before, and the disease is of the deadliest type ever known.

Julia Duplice died at Chippewa Falls, Wis., aged 103 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that a German engineer at a meeting held in Spain pledged himself to kill Emperor William of Germany.

The Venezuelan supreme court has given a judgment for $700,000 to heirs of Americans as damages for annulment of concession.

In England a total of 317 municipal ownership corporations is reported, with $65,000,000 yearly income.

A dispatch says that Venezuela has placed an additional duty of 30 per cent. upon all imports as a war measure.

In Rome the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the pope was celebrated with high mass.

An express train on the Grand Trunk road left the track near Whitby Junction, Ont., and a score of passengers were injured.

Talking to Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg, the czar of Russia expressed the greatest friendship for the United States.

The European powers have united in a joint note to the sultan on the subject of reforms in Turkey.

LATER NEWS.

Frank N. Richardson, a banker of Wyoming, was found frozen to death in a pasture near Kewaunee, Ill.

General Wheaton is seriously ill at San Francisco, threatened with pneumonia.

Alexander Young, of La Porte, Ind., an astronomer, declares the sun is inhabited.

Incited by jealousy, John P. Bjorkens, of Wallace, Idaho, who is totally blind, mortally wounded Mrs. Hugh Smith by firing two shots into her breast and then took his own life by blowing out his brains.

The Texas quarantine on Mexican cattle has been declared off.

During the last trip of the steamer Minneapolis across the Atlantic a paper was published daily with news furnished by wireless telegraphy.

The janitors' strike in Chicago has been declared off. A compromise was effected.

Two negro burglars were arrested in New York with 300 pieces of silverware stolen in Philadelphia.

Seven men were arrested in New York for running a fake lottery.

Senor Arios was elected president of Guatemala.

George F. Bailey, who was famous as a circus man and was first a rival and then the partner of P. T. Barnum, died in New York at the age of 81 years. Death was due to paralysis.

Wilford McDonald, the 2-year-old son of George A. McDonald of West Superior, Wis., set fire to its crib while playing with matches, and was nearly cremated.

James Digdan, a well-known railroad contractor fell from the third story of a hotel in Spokane, Wash., to the pavement below and was instantly killed.

The state normal school at Edinboro, Pa., was closed on account of smallpox.

After holding a hundred policemen at bay for several hours, Lafayette Siros, a negro, was killed at New Orleans, La. The origin of the trouble was trivial.

Nevada people offer a purse of $25,000 for the fight between Corbett and Jeffries.

Senator Depew was arrested while at dinner by the sergeant-at-arms and taken to the U. S. senate to help make a quorum.

C. W. Fulton was elected United States senator by the legislature of Oregon.

Karl Schlosser, the noted traveler, died at Vienna, Austria.

Reports received from along the Wabash, in Indiana, show that stream to be still rising rapidly. Hundreds of people have been driven from their homes. A great deal of corn has been destroyed.

The president has signed the Elkins rebate bill.

Two passenger trains, with 100 persons aboard, were stalled in the snow in the most uninhabited portions of Newfoundland.

Fifteen or twenty persons were burned to death and twice that number seriously injured in the fire that destroyed the Clifton hotel at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. There were 120 guests in the hotel when the fire broke out and most of the dead are buried in the debris.

Dr. Alice H. Burdick, 60 years of age, who practiced medicine in New York city but, lived at Passaic, N.J., was struck by a train and instantly killed at the Prospect street crossing of the Erie railroad.

Frank Morgan, of Summit county, Ohio, was sentenced to jail three days a year for three years for non-support of family.

Three trainmen were killed at Galena Ill., in a head-end collision between the Chicago and Minneapolis passenger train and a south-bound freight train on the Illinois Central railroad.

Oil has been discovered in Central Ireland.

The new White Star steamer Celtic the largest vessel afloat arrived in New York from Europe after an 8 day run.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Feb. 21.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 77c; No. 2 northern, 76c; May 76¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 32c. Corn—No. 1, 33c. Rye—No. 2, 45c. Barley—No. 2, 49c. Flax—$1.15. Butter—Creamery, extras, 24@25c; creamery, firsts, 22@23c; dairy, fancy, 20@21c. Poultry—Turkeys, 18@9c; chickens, 7@8c. Hay—Upland, fancy, $9.50.

St. Paul, Feb. 21.

Cattle—Steers, $4.00@4.75; cows, $3.00 ... Hogs — $... Sheep— ... $5.00; ... $5.0...

HOTEL HORROR

Fire Destroys Clifton House at Cedar Rapids, and Several Persons Lose Their Lives —Over Two Score Injured.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb 21.—The fire which early Friday morning destroyed the Clifton hotel, cremated nine of the guests and caused injuries to 42 persons, who were scorched or forced to jump to the frozen street from second and third-story windows. After an all-day search in the debris four bodies were recovered. It is now believed that five more bodies remain in the ruins of the hotel, which is said to have been a flimsy structure, filled with delegates to the state Young Men's Christian association convention, and the district convention of the Knights of Pythias. The hotel register was destroyed, thus making it difficult to ascertain the number of missing persons. Forty men have been working in the rubbish all day, and will continue to dig for the remains of the burned persons. The loss is $50,000.

The Victims.

The dead are: W. A. Mowery, of Whatcheer, Ia.; E. G. Young, of Minneapolis; two unidentified men, bodies recovered; five bodies still in debris.

The fatally injured: Vina Barrs, head waitress, jumped from third story; L. C. Burrett, Nebraska City, Neb., badly burned.

The seriously injured: Sinda Williams, waitress, face badly burned, leg injured; Lizzie Kelly, waitress, burned; F. C. Outing, Center Point, left arm sprained, hands burned; Emma Smith, waitress; H. W. Bremer, Lyons, Ia.; F. R. Moore, Chicago; Beatrice Netolicky, Shueyville, Ia.; J. U. Winniger, Waterloo, Ia., face burned and wrist sprained; J. E. Anderson, Chicago, back strained; A. S. Farrow, Boone, Ia.; F. G. Gardiner, Woodburn, Ia.; H. F. Taylor, Davenport ... ellow fractur... burned about ... Cedar Rapids, ... sen, Delmein... hart; C. W. B... O. Vernon, Ia... side injured; ... burned; M. P... Zally, Canton ... port; C. L. B... P. Hawes, Des ... mail clerk, Ta... Monticello, ... Paul, hands ... Lewis, color... Woodburn, ... port; J. H. ... W. Lewis, O... Grove, Ceda... while hangi... fatal; P. E... jumped fro... broken and ... ably fatal; ... badly burn... Minn., Emi... Conaby, A... burned; O... seriously i... er, Ia., fa... Rossman, ... arms spra... floor, str... snow ban... jured.

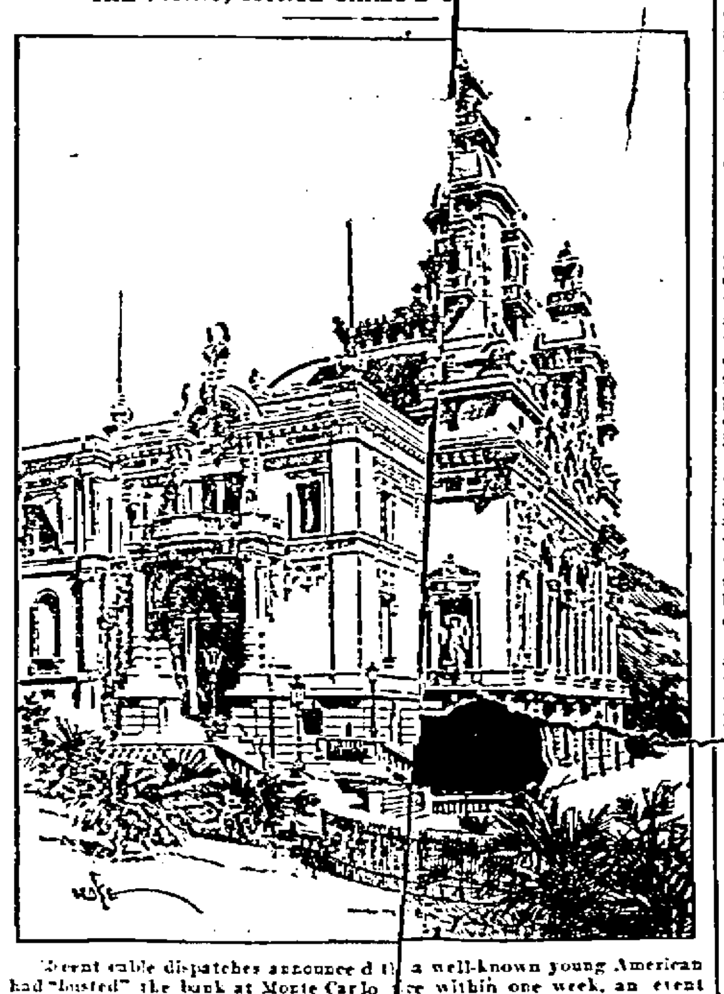
... Ia., head injured and ... d, hip injured, and ... dly; Louis Thompson, ... dly burned; A. M. Lar... et injured and lungs ... berts, Cedar Rapids; L... ta, Ia., cut and right ... y Reel, waitress, badly ... Hoover, Tama, Ia.; T. J. ... Ill.; J. A. Flear, Daven... ediet, body burned; G. ... rab, Ia.; F. O. Redmond, ... ia, Ia.; N. O. Templeton, ... George Taggart, St. ... d face burned; James ... porter; F. M. Gardner, ... D. S. Taylor, Daven... abar, Monticello; John ... own, bruised; Dr. S. C. ... Rapids, terribly burned ... to fire escape, probably ... trickland, Clinton, Ia., ... third story window, le... injured internally, prob... ella Williams, waitress, ... C. F. Hamburg, Leroy, ... badly burned; R. C. Me... ra, Ill., hands and face ... Lamb, Center Point, Ia., ... ed; G. F. Kaesser, Walk... and hands burned; C. A. ... ependence, Ia., legs and ... d by jumping from top ... wires and landed in a ... F. A. Chase, hands injured.

...tel a Firetrap.

The ho... neer str... a veritab... started i... basemen... defective ... a three-story brick ve... re, is said to have been ... firetrap. The flames ... pile of rubbish in the ... presumably ignited by ... ctric light wires.

The pr... ...tor of the hotel placed his estimate ... the number of people in the buil... at between 70 and 80.

THE CASINO, MONTE CARLO'S G[AMBL]ING PALACE.



Recent cable dispatches announced th[at] a well-known young American had "busted" the bank at Monte Carlo t[wi]ce within one week, an event unprecedented in the history of the gr[eat] gambling establishment.

PLAN ELECTRIC LINE.

Scheme to Build Road Running from Lakes to Gulf at a Cost of $70,000,000.

St. Paul, Feb. 21.—An electric railway, chiefly for freight business, but which will eventually carry passengers, is to be built from Duluth to the Gulf of Mexico. John W. Gates and leading capitalists of the "twin cities" and the East are identified with the enterprise. Mr. Gates is said to be the real head. The estimated cost will be $70,000,000. There will be a double track, and the route will be through the "twin cities" to Des Moines, thence to St. Louis and on to the gulf. The company will be known as the Texas, Iowa and Minnesota Electric Railway Company.

Elkins Bill a Law.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The president late Friday afternoon signed the Elkins rebate bill. With the signing of this measure the administration's anti-trust programme for this session of congress is completed.

Disaster at Fort Lafayette.

New York, Feb. 20.—Three men were killed outright, one man so injured that he died later, two other men fatally and at least seven seriously hurt in an explosion in the workroom of the naval storage magazine at Fort Lafayette in New York bay about two o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Three Trainmen Killed.

Galena, Ill., Feb. 21.—Three trainmen were killed here at 10:20 o'clock Friday night in an accident to the Chicago-Minneapolis limited train on the Illinois Central road. None of the passengers were injured.

Seed for Destitute Swedes.

Stockholm, Feb. 20.—The central relief committee has forwarded to the governor of the province of Westerbotten, to be used for the distribution of seed the sum of $10,000, of which amount $5,000 was contributed by Americans.

Offers Home for Museum.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Marshall Field, through H. N. Higinbotham, ... formal offer to the s... to erect a building fo... museum ...

[TH]E ALASKAN COMMISSION.

Gen. Foster Selected to Take Charge of United States' Side of the Case.

[Wa]shington, Feb. 18.—Ex-Secretary [of S]tate John W. Foster has been se[lecte]d to take charge of the case of the [Unit]ed States in the presentation of [the] Alaskan boundary question to the [spec]ial commission to be appointed in [con]formity with the terms of the re[cent]ly confirmed Alaskan boundary [trea]ty. Gen. Foster will be assisted [in] his work by Mr. Lansing, his son-in-[law], who also was connected with the [inv]estigation of the Alaskan seal is[sue].

Three Children Perish.

[U]hrichsville, O., Feb. 21. — Three [chil]dren of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ran[ki]n, near Scio, were burned to death [Fr]iday afternoon in a fire which destroyed their home. The children, [tw]o boys, twins aged three and one [ag]ed two, had been left alone by the [m]other, who was at a neighbor's. An [ex]plosion of natural gas is supposed [to] have caused the fire.

Freezes to Death.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—The dead body [o]f A. W. Hollein, aged 30, manager [o]f a feed store, was found in a va[ca]nt lot at Washington avenue and [T]wentieth street early Friday frozen [s]tiff. It is believed that in crossing [t]he lot late Thursday night he was [o]vercome by vertigo and froze to [d]eath in his helpless condition.

Wages to Be Advanced.

New York, Feb. 21.—Ten thousand [c]loakmakers have gained advances in [w]ages in this city. The advances in [m]any instances are from 20 to 40 per cent.

Falls Dead by Sick Wife.

New York, Feb. 19.—Sitting on the edge of her bed, talking to his wife, who was ill, Frank A. Lapham was stricken dead with heart disease at his home in this city. When stricken he was congratulating Mrs. Lapham on her improved condition. Mr. Lapham was supposedly in perfect health.

To Send Wireless Messages.

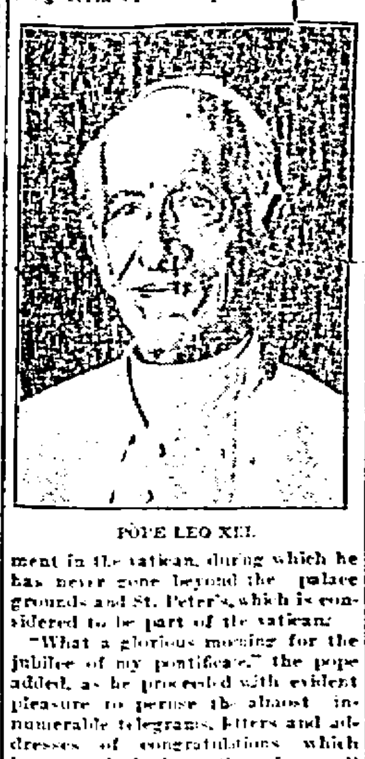
San Francisco, Feb. 19. — Wireless messages to the Hawaiian islands are [to] be sent from this coast, according [to] A. L. New, ... of the Pacific ...lers Tele... ...d Telegraph ...

LEO [XIII. H]APPY.

Venerable Pontiff Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of His Becoming Pope.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Leo was celebrated Friday amid regal splendor. The weather was all that could be desired and not an untoward incident marred the ceremonies of the jubilee.

"It seems impossible that I have been there 25 years," was Pope Leo's exclamation as he looked from a window of his apartments into the sunlit piazza of St. Peter's. This was the pontiff's only reference to his long term of self-imposed imprisonment in the vatican, during which he has never gone beyond the palace grounds and St. Peter's, which is considered to be part of the vatican.



POPE LEO XIII.

"What a glorious morning for the jubilee of my pontificate," the pope added, as he proceeded with evident pleasure to peruse the almost innumerable telegrams, letters and addresses of congratulations which have reached the vatican from all parts of the world.

The pope completed the functions of his jubilee without undue fatigue, and upon returning to his apartments exclaimed:

"This is really the happiest day of my life."

SCHOOL CHILDREN SLAIN.

Collision Between Train and Street Car Causes Death of Eight Pupils.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 20.—A fast express on the Lackawanna railroad cut through a trolley car crowded with school children at the Clifton avenue crossing Thursday. Eight of the children were killed and a score or more of them injured. The motorman of the car, who stuck to his post, will die, and the engineer of the express was so badly hurt that there is little hope of his recovery.

Both the express and the trolley were on steep grades, going at right angles. The express was signaled, and the crossing gates were lowered, while the trolley car was yet half way down the hill. The motorman shut off the power and applied the brakes, but almost immediately the car began to slip along the icy rails. It gained tremendous momentum and at the bottom of the hill crashed through the gates, directly in the track of the oncoming train. The locomotive plowed its way through the trolley, throwing the children in every direction. The dead are:

Viola Hi[illegible] years.
Maude Baker, 16 years.
Ernestine P. Mueller, 15 years.
Mabel E. Karschner, 17 years.
Alma Lohnberg, 16 years.
Rosebud Kohn.
Ella Werpapp, 19 years.
Evan L. Eastwood, Jr., 16 years.

BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

President Announces Elevation of Judge Day to Supreme Court—Other Nominations.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The president announced Thursday the appointment of Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, to be justice of the supreme court of the United States in place of Justice Shiras, resigned.

The announcement also was made of the appointment of Solicitor General John K. Richards to the vacancy on the circuit bench of the Sixth circuit, consequent on the appointment of Judge Day to the supreme court. The appointment was at the request of Attorney General Knox and upon the indorsement of the justices of the supreme court.

The announcement also was made of the appointment of Assistant Attorney General Henry M. Hoyt to the solicitor generalship in Mr. Richards' place. This step is in accordance with the idea of promotion in the civil service. Mr. Holmes Conrad when assistant attorney general under President Cleveland's second administration, was promoted to be solicitor general.

The names of Judge Day, Mr. Richards, Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Morris were sent to the senate at once.

Oil Discovered in Ireland.

Dublin, Feb. 21.—The discovery of oil near Mount Joy square, this city, has created great interest and has raised hopes that the old bog land throughout Ireland may prove similarly productive. A sample of the Dublin oil, which has been examined by experts, was pronounced to be of good, clear quality. It was discovered in the basement of an ordinary house built on reclaimed bog land, and it was said that a copious flow has continued since the find was made five weeks ago. Experts attach much importance to the matter.

Cortelyou Takes Oath.

Washington, Feb. 19.—George B. Cortelyou took the oath of office as secretary of the department of commerce and labor shortly after 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon. At the same time William Loeb, Jr., was sworn in as secretary to the president. The oaths were administered by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court.

Bishop Dead.

London, Feb. 21.—The bishop of Southampton, Arthur Temple Lyttleton, died Friday at Petersfield, Hampshire. He was born in 1852.

The Change.

They were speaking of the great politician.

"Yes," said one, "years ago I saw him roaming the streets with not a cent, and his hands in his pockets."

"How different!" spoke the other. "Now he has thousands and his hands in other people's pockets."—Chicago Daily News.

Truth releases from tyranny.—Ram's Horn.

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.

So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

TOTAL WEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

Still Greatly Underestimated by Tax Commission. Commission's Figures of Farm Values. They Fall Short of the Census Returns.

(Issued in Behalf of Wisconsin Railways.)

In article number 2 we stated that the estimate made by the Tax Commission of the true value of the non-railroad property of Wisconsin was at least $1,000,000,000 too low. In the present article and in several of its immediate successors we shall point out some of the most important of the errors made by the Commission.

In the report that has just appeared the Tax Commission on page 215 says: "The commission from the investigation of facts and statistics covering a period of seven years from 1895 to 1901, has ascertained and determined the true cash value of all the taxable property of the state to be the sum of $1,504,346,000." On the next page or page 216 of its report the commission says: "The lowest amount of the market value of the stocks and bonds of the railways of the state on the average of seven years (1895-1901) after deductions of lands and collateral bonds, is $217,854,026." Having given these two sums the commission, although it does not draw this conclusion itself, presents and discusses these sums in such a way that the reader will say, "The railway companies have approximately one-eighth of the property of the state, therefore they ought in justice be called on to pay a like proportion of the taxes."

If the railway companies believe that their property represents one-eighth of the property of the state they would be willing to bear one-eighth of the taxes. But they do not believe that $1,504,346,000 fully represents the cash value of the non-railroad property in Wisconsin nor do they believe that their properties can on any equitable basis be valued as high as $217,854,026.

If it is possible to show that the taxable non-railroad property of the state exceeds $2,500,000,000 then even if it be conceded that the railroad properties are worth $217,854,026, the railroad companies can in justice only be expected to pay a little more than one-twelfth of the taxes.

We will now show that a very large part of the taxable non-railroad property was entirely overlooked by the commission in making its estimates and the property it did find it greatly undervalued. The farming industry will be considered first.

In discussing the value of farm property we have the results of the national census of 1900 to guide us. The census returns show very conclusively that the Tax Commission has a great deal of work yet to do. While it has succeeded better than many anticipated in getting property on the tax rolls that formerly to a greater or less degree escaped taxation its work along this line is, however, but half done.

Let us now compare the value of farm property of Wisconsin as determined by the Tax Commission with the census returns. Of course it will be remembered that the valuations of the census are for the year 1900, and that even the census enumerators did not find all the property in the state.

The very first items compared show startling variations. The census gives the value on June 1, 1900, of the 19,862,727 acres of land in the 169,795 farms of Wisconsin as $530,542,690. This equals an average value of $26.70 per acre, and no fair minded man will contend that this is more than the farm lands of Wisconsin are worth. The census gives the value on June 1, 1900, of the buildings on the farms of Wisconsin as $133,004,970. Adding the two sums just given we find the value of the farms and buildings on June 1, 1900, was $698,147,600.

The Tax Commission reported the value in 1900 of the 22,562,207 acres of land in Wisconsin, together with the value of the buildings on it as $625,325,230. Village and city land, regardless of whether or not it is subdivided into lots is of course not included in this item. This is simply the value of the acre land outside of villages and cities and of the buildings upon this land.

Those who have compared the census figures and the valuations of the Tax Commission, but have not examined the figures closely have jumped to the conclusion that the farm lands of Wisconsin are now assessed by the state board at very nearly their full value. But such persons have failed to note that the census returns only cover the land of the state that is already in farms, or 19,862,727 acres, while the Tax Commission's figures cover the whole area of the state that is outside of villages and cities, or 22,562,207 acres.

Now let us make a comparison of the valuations of the Tax Commission and the returns of the census after the latter figures have been supplemented by an estimate of the value of the acre lands of the state outside of cities and villages and not found in farms; and after all the values have been brought down to 1902, the date of the latest estimates made by the Tax Commission.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Farm lands and improvements other than buildings (1900)	$530,542,690
Ten per cent. for increase in value from 1900 to 1902	53,054,26[illegible]
Farm buildings (1900)	133,004,97[illegible]
Ten per cent. for increase in value from 1900 to 1902	13,300,497
12,119,580 acres of standing timber, ore lands, cut-over lands, etc	121,135,[illegible]
Total	$963,958,[illegible]

TAX COMMISSIONER'S VALUATIONS.

Tax commissioner's valuation of the acre land of the state and of the buildings on the said land was in 1900	$325,325,23[illegible]
Increase in value from 1900 to 1902. It being assumed that country, city, village lands and buildings have increased at the same rate	14,000,8[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

These statements show that the T[ax Com]mission's valuations instead of being as high as the census returns fall s[hort of] the latter by $[illegible], when the [valua]tions are made to cover the same ar[ea].

GREGORY'S SEEDS Sold under three warrants. See catalogue free. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Within the Famine Stricken District of Sweden

Customs of the Starving Peasant People and Their Resources Under Ordinary Conditions.

"PEOPLE who eat woodland and drink water, the devil himself cannot subdue, much less any other." Such was the conclusion reached by a Danish commander sent against a considerable force of natives in northern Sweden. "How," he had asked, "can so large a force be supplied with provisions from this wild country?" Then he learned that the Swedes were content to drink water, and could, in case of need, eat bread made of the bark of trees.

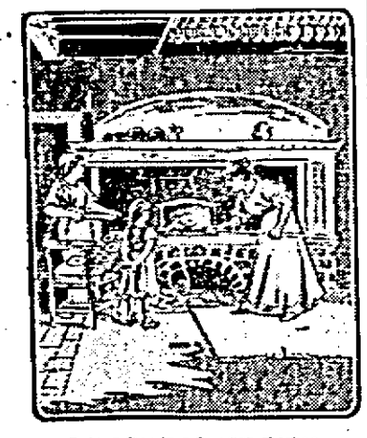
Seventy thousand Swedes are to-day living upon the same slender diet that enabled their ancestors four centuries ago to subsist until the invaders should be driven from their land. They have been forced to this condition not by the exigencies of war, but by the crop failure of last season.

Only a small percentage of the land has ever come under the plow, but Sweden is preeminently a land of forest. Therefore, when rye and oats fail the people, literally as well as figuratively, they take to the wood. Rye bread forms the staff of life in Sweden, but in hard seasons, such as the present, the inner bark of trees and straw is ground up and mixed with the rye and the whole goes into peculiar round loaves which are the Norseman's bread. In some of the remoter districts even moss is utilized as an ingredient of the adulterated flour. Near the seacoast, in times of famine, this pine bark bread is made more palatable by mixing with the bark flour ground stock-fish, that is, ling or hake cured without salt.

Women in a Northern Sweden Hay Field.

For the information of mere Americans we will say that the Swedish rye cake is hard and brittle, but is very wholesome. In fact, a foreigner with a good set of teeth will soon become quite fond of it and prefer it to wheat bread. This hard rye bread is found all over Sweden, and is eaten alike by peasant and king. It is usually made up in the form of circular disks as big around as a wheelbarrow wheel, but sometimes as thin as a knife blade.

This bread is not baked day by day, or once or twice a week even, but at much rarer intervals. Many families have a grand baking time only once every three months. It is in this connection that we see that there is a reason for the invariable hole in the center of the loaf. The loaves as they come from the fire are strung on a pole. When the pole has all it will hold, it is hung on the rafters overhead. Sometimes, immediately after the baking bee, a half dozen such poles loaded to the limit may be seen close under the ceiling.



Baking Day in a Swedish Kitchen.

Sweden has an area of 170,700 geographical square miles. Over one-twelfth part of the whole is water surface, inland seas both small and great. "O, Land! Thou land of the thousand lakes!" was originally sung of Finland, but it is just as true of Sweden. Four great lakes each support an extensive commerce, and the largest lake, Venern, is the third largest of all Europe. This lake alone covers 2,150 square miles.

Of the entire dry-land surface of Sweden 69,000 square miles is forest, or nearly 44 per cent. Almost as much land (about 68,000 square miles) is not susceptible of cultivation, consisting of high barren plateaus, rock, extensive morasses, fens and swamps. This leaves only eight per cent. of the entire surface of Sweden which has been brought under cultivation. Figures show the farm land to be somewhat less in extent than the lake surface.

In spite of the fact that it is but a comparatively small area that is devoted to agriculture it is still true that farming is the principal pursuit of the Swedes. And even if there is only eight per cent. of the whole it amounts in round figures to 8,027,000 acres. That is at the rate of possibly a little over three acres for every single inhabitant. To one not before familiar with the conditions it is surprising how nearly this proportion of three acres and one person comes to being a practice as well as a theory. Census returns show that 22 per cent. of the entire arable land is divided into little homesteads where the farmer tills less than five acres; 66 per cent. into farms between five and 50 acres each; and the number of farms between 50 and 250 acres comprise only about ten per cent. The great estates of over 250 acres are only one per cent. of the cultivated area.

The grain and pod crops average $75,000,000 a year in value, and the potato crop yields an additional $20,000,000. More than half the land seeded with grain is given to oats. Rye and barley come next in importance, and wheat is a comparatively small crop. Indian corn never ripens anywhere on the Scandinavian peninsula, it is only in the middle and southern provinces that the wheat can be grown.

Of course hay is raised, as it is everywhere else where grass will grow, but in the far north, the heat of the sun is insufficient to cure the hay. In Norrlotten you may see structures of poles that look like short sections of tall rail fence. These are called "hasjor," and on them the grass is laid up to dry as fast as it is mowed. Thus the wind is made to help the sun in the curing process.

Dairying and the raising of cattle and horses are important branches of Swedish agriculture. In fact, the Swedes are going more and more into these lines, and cultivating the regular crops somewhat less than formerly. The quality of the grass in the fields and pastures makes this profitable. Sweden exports butter to the value of $7,500,000; live animals—chiefly cattle, horses, sheep and swine—worth $2,600,000; pork worth $1,200,000; besides beef, eggs and cheese. Taking the products of agriculture as a whole Sweden raises sufficient for the maintenance of her own people and a surplus for export.

Sweden's fisheries are also a source of profit. Immense quantities of fish are eaten at home and about $5,000,000 worth are annually sent abroad.

Nearly half the land, as shown by the figures quoted above, is forest, and it is natural that wood should be the chief export of the kingdom. A great part. The Scandinavians liken their country in its physical features to a boat turned bottom up. Along the boundary between Sweden and Norway runs a high plateau, and this is called Kolen, or the keel. This runs in the same general direction as the peninsula. In this high field numerous rivers have their sources. Upon this enormous watershed the chief timber forests stand. Into these woods the Swedish lumbermen go every fall with their axes, and it is in this great lumbering district that the famine now has its grip.

The average export of unmanufactured lumber from Sweden approximates $26,000,000, chiefly sawed stuff. About one-fifth of the lumber exported is in the shape of square timber, spruce logs for piling in Holland, yards and booms in England, and masts of fishing craft in Scotland and France. Some are short timbers used for propping up the rock strata in English coal mines. One of the regular economies of the Swedes, in good times as in bad, is the winter fodder for the sheep. In August the traveler sees little yellow bundles hanging upon the birch trees in the field. These are little sheafs of birch twigs. They are cut off, bound up, hung up until they are thoroughly dried, and taken home for the sheep.

Family life in Sweden is beautifully patriarchal in its simplicity. Families keep together as much as is possible, and the father is with his wife and children as much as his business will allow. The women make it a particular point to remain much at home. It is a life of hard work, close economy, thrift and frugality, simple amusements and an ideal home domesticity.

HECTOR C. LENINGTON.

Would Not Sink.

"Harry Sappis a young man who will always keep his head up in the world," remarked the girl in the Monte Carlo coat.

"I don't doubt that," said the close friend. "His head is light enough."—Chicago Daily News.

Marketed Differently.

"We make our flour," explained the miller, "as you see, by the gradual reduction process."

"I see," said the visitor, "and my grocer sells it to me on the gradual expansion principle."—Chicago Tribune.

Postponed Indefinitely.

"We might as well consider our engagement as broken, Reginald."

"I don't see why. Your father said postponed."

"Postponed until you arrive at years of discretion, and in your case, Reggy, dear, you know what that means."—Tit-Bits.

Undoubtedly.

Miss Giddy—I suppose you medical students have some gay times.

Young Medicus—Yes, we do cut up quite a good deal.—Chicago Daily News.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Prison Labor.

The report to the state legislature of the state board of control on prison contract labor states that it is absolutely essential to provide work for the inmates of a prison, both for their own good and also in the interests of economy in management. Under a resolution of the last legislature the board visited various prisons and looked into their workings, and has concluded that the Wisconsin plan of leasing the labor of convicts to manufacturers is the best.

To Mine Gold.

A million-dollar mining and development company has been organized in Ashland, backed by business men of Ashland, Watertown, S. D., and elsewhere. A week ago gold was discovered in the Holmes copper mine 20 miles south of Ashland, and developments are so rich that the company has changed from a copper concern to a gold mining corporation. Gold was struck 140 feet below the surface on the Penokee range.

Memorial Services.

Memorial services for the late President Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, which were held in Madison, were participated in by the entire faculty and a number of state officials, including Gov. La Follette. Fifteen hundred students and citizens also attended. Acting President E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin, and President Angell, of Michigan university, delivered addresses.

Guilty of Murder.

Frederick W. Stevenson, charged with the murder in Jefferson of Deputy Sheriff William Cooper February 8, 1902, was declared guilty of murder in the second degree. Sentence was deferred. On February 8, 1902, Cooper was trying to place Stephenson under arrest and the two men were scuffling, when a pistol in Stephenson's hand was discharged, inflicting a mortal wound on the deputy.

Child Has Two Heads.

A two headed child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Eagan in a lumber camp a few miles from Niagara. The boy weighs 22 pounds and is doing well. One head is directly above the other and connected to it by a small cord. The upper head is of normal size and condition. The lower head is of a soft, jelly like nature and has not a solitary bone in it of any description.

Elect Officers.

The state convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association in session at Fond du Lac, elected these officers: President, Prof. J. Q. Emery, of Albion; secretary, George W. Burchard, of Fort Atkinson; treasurer, H. K. Loomis, of Sheboygan Falls. A resolution was adopted petitioning the legislature to set apart $55,000 for the use of the state agricultural college.

Dies Awaiting Trial.

While in the county jail at Fond du Lac awaiting trial in the circuit court charged with the theft of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and wearing apparel from Mrs. Mary Fransham, Mrs. Ellen Drew, wife of a traveling salesman employed by the Amberg File and Index company of Chicago, died of heart trouble.

Tragedy at Racine.

Robert Helselwaite, a widower, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Ruby Reibeon on one of the North side streets. He then turned the revolver on himself and blew his head off. He was a boarder at the woman's house. A quarrel with the husband of the woman is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

The News Condensed.

While on her way to school, Rena Holmes, aged 12 years, of Glendale, was criminally assaulted by John Tompkins. The entire village was notified and Tompkins was captured at Kendall. A mob gathered and only the interference of officers prevented a lynching.

Sam Tufts found a sample of gold-bearing rock at Knapp containing enough of the precious metal to assay $500 a ton.

Another rich vein of iron ore has been found with a diamond drill at Kirkwood, north of the Baraboo river, four miles west of Baraboo.

A horse belonging to James Wilcox was killed at Hayton by crows.

Capt. Byron B. Inman, one of the best-known men on the great lakes, died in Milwaukee after an illness of but four days. He is survived by a widow and daughter. He had been on the lakes since he was 13 years old.

Robert Hitchon, former sheriff of Marinette county, has been appointed deputy game warden of the Marinette district.

The entire business district of Glenwood was threatened by a fire that destroyed a block of frame buildings, causing a loss of $20,000. Insurance, $10,000.

Fire at Rib Lake destroyed the $7,000 residence of J. J. Kennedy. The fire originated from a defective chimney.

President Albert Salisbury, of the Whitewater normal school, celebrated his sixtieth birthday and was given a diamond pin by the school and faculty as a recognition of the event.

Miss Hope Temple, a chorus girl in the "Silver Slipper" company, forgot starving in New York, has returned to her home in Milwaukee under her real name of Miriam Hambitzer.

Mrs. Annie Lantry, of Manitowoc, who after a sensational attempt at suicide a year ago secured a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty, has lodged a criminal complaint against him. Lantry is 70 years of age and the woman, who was his third wife, but 20.

The Jackson County Agricultural society has fixed upon September 2, 3 and 4 for the dates of the fair this year at Black River Falls.

The Tomah Peat company, to manufacture fuel peat, filed articles of association with the secretary of state. The capital stock is $25,000.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Daily Summary of the Work Done in the Senate and Assembly in Session at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 18.—In the senate bills have been introduced to prohibit insuring the lives of children under ten years of age; for the establishment of a board of veterinary examiners and to repeal all conflicting acts; to prohibit the giving of presents as an inducement to the purchase of tobacco products; providing that when a county fair is held on the same date as the state fair the county managers shall forfeit their state aid; making it impossible to hold local option elections oftener than once in five years.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—In the senate bills have been introduced providing that the state fish and game warden and the superintendent of public property shall be chosen at the general election in the year 1904, and biennially thereafter, and that the regular term of office of these officers when elected for a full term shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election; another bill includes the dairy and food commissioner, bank examiner and commissioner of labor and industrial statistics in the list of elective state officers; authorizing town boards in counties of 150,000 inhabitants to lay water mains and sewers and make assessments therefor.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 18.—A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday providing that railroads shall pension employes over 65 years of age, and who shall have been in the employ of the companies for 25 years or more.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 19.—The senate has passed a bill to send copies of all bills introduced and the journals of both houses to the normal schools, colleges and public libraries of the state. Gov. La Follette sent his first veto message to the legislature, refusing to approve the employe bill which was passed last week, and provides for 22 additional session employes and is said to be merely a patronage measure, there being a sufficient force to do all the necessary business of the session.

In the Assembly.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 16.—In the assembly bills have been introduced providing for increasing the number of members of the supreme court from five to seven; providing that a primary election shall be held in all villages at some time not less than ten nor more than 29 days before the time of the regular spring election; authorizing the governor to establish free employment bureaus in Oshkosh, La Crosse and Racine; prohibiting the use of tickets, gifts, coupons, vouchers, certificates or other memorandum in the sale of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco; limiting the transportation rate of coal to one cent a ton per mile, with an allowance of one dollar a car for switching charges in case the haul is not over 25 miles; providing that the maximum passenger rate shall be two cents per mile on all railroads whose gross annual earnings are $3,500 per mile or more; providing for a contingent fund of $50,000 to be used in fighting contagious disease. It provides that members of the board of control must be regularly licensed physicians, at least one allopath, and one homeopath; joint resolution directing the attorney general to investigate the sufficiency of the existing laws of this state relative to control of trusts. The judiciary committee reported for indefinite postponement the bill making insanity for a period of three years a ground for divorce.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—Bills have been introduced in the assembly directing the state board of control to rent a house or shop in Milwaukee and furnish it free to blind artisans who may desire to pursue their trades in an effort to support themselves, and an appropriation of $4,000 is made to carry out the provisions of the bill; prohibiting "treating" by candidates for office; prohibiting political lobbyists from attempting personally to influence votes of members of the legislature, the votes of individual electors for nominees or for candidates for a nomination for an elective office, the penalty for violation of the act being a fine of from $50 to $1,000 or imprisonment from one to three years in the state prison; providing for the appointment by the governor of a state civil service commission to consist of three persons, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party; senate bill providing for election of certain state officers.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 19.—In the assembly bills have been passed providing for the admission of army nurses who served during the civil war to the Wisconsin veterans' home at Waupaca, and also entitling them to relief from county funds for the benefit of indigent soldiers; providing for the creation of a new town named Anderson in the county of Burnett. Bills were referred to committees giving county judges five dollars per day for hearing any matter not pertaining to the probating of wills and administration of estates; allowing common councils of cities of the second, third and fourth classes by ordinance to extend the terms of some of the aldermen now in office.

DESPERATE NEGRO KILLED.

After Holding Many Policemen at Bay, He Is Shot at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 21.—After holding half a hundred blue coats at bay for several hours, during which scores of shots were exchanged Lafayette Sims, a desperate negro, was killed by the police early Friday morning in a negro boarding house situated on South Rampart street. The room in which he was besieged had to be set on fire and the fire department called out before Sims could be driven from his post. As he attempted to escape, still carrying his gun, he was shot down. The body was taken to the morgue without any demonstration from a mob of several thousand negroes who crowded the vicinity of the tragedy. Intense excitement prevailed while the siege lasted. The origin of the trouble was trivial.

Requisition for Ames Granted.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 20.—Requisition papers in the case of Former Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, were honored by Gov. Batchelder, after a hearing Thursday. It is considered doubtful if the physical condition of Dr. Ames will admit of an attempt to take him to Minneapolis. He is at the home of his sister at Hancock. By agreement of counsel in the case the papers will not be serviceable until March 5.

OVER COPPER WIRES.

The earth itself is negatively electrified.

Electrically heated gloves and shoes are proposed for motormen.

The pole mileage of telegraphs in Kansas amounts to 9,249 miles and its assessed value is $521,953.

Wireless telegraphy apparatus has now been installed on board each of the nine Dover-Ostend mail steamers.

Hitherto Tyndall's theory that the azure tint of the sky is due to minute corpuscles in the air has been accepted. Prof. Springer, of Liege, has proved that the blue of the sky is purely electrical in origin, and an essential quality of the air.

The telephone cable which has just been laid between England and Belgium, and which will be opened soon to the public at the charge of eight shillings for a three minutes' conversation, is the longest submarine telephone in the world. It crosses the Channel from St. Margarets bay, near Dover, to a point on the Belgian coast near Ostend, a distance of over 60 miles.

CYCLONE SINKS STEAMER

Several Persons Drowned as a Result, Near Norfolk, Va.—List of the Victims.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 18.—A cyclone struck the passenger steamer Olive, which plies between Franklin, Va., and Edenton, N. C., at 9:30 o'clock Monday night and sent her to the bottom of the Chowan river, off Woodley's pier, between Mount Pleasant and Oliver's wharf. Seventeen people are known to have been drowned, and others who were rescued are in a serious condition. The whirlwind, when it struck the Olive, caused her to go over on her beams' end, and when she righted it was only to sink on account of the water she had taken. A majority of the passengers and crew were below at the time, and had no opportunity to reach the pilot house of the vessel. This point was the only portion left above water, and in it standing waist deep from the time of the accident until six o'clock in the morning. Capt. George H. Withy and five others were saved.

A life boat loaded with Engineer C. L. Conway, Assistant Engineer J. P. Murphy, Purser J. N. Bell, one white and two colored passengers, unknown, and two colored deck hands, which left the steamer in hopes of reaching a vessel whose lights could be seen in the distance, is yet unheard from. If these have been drowned, the death list will reach 23.

No complete list of the dead has been obtained, but it is known that the following perished: Charles Lassiter (white), hardware salesman; Mrs. Bennett (white), Franklin, Va., and her young child; an aged white woman, unknown; Easter Williams (colored), deck hand; Abraham Cooper (colored), fireman; —— Parker (colored), fireman; six colored members of the crew, unknown; three unknown passengers, one white.

IMPORT DUTY INCREASED.

Action of Venezuelan to Raise Indemnity Asked by Allied Powers.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The following cablegram was received at the state department Wednesday from Mr. Russell, who is in charge of the United States legation at Caracas during the absence of Minister Bowen:

"Minister foreign affairs Venezuela has decreed 30 per cent. increase duties on all imports as war measure."

Just why this decree was issued by the minister of foreign affairs, instead of President Castro in the ordinary course, puzzles the officials here. The action recorded in the cablegram, however, is regarded as a keen stroke of political finesse, for practically it amounts to placing the indemnity which Venezuela is to pay the powers wholly upon the shoulder of the foreign merchants who conduct all of Venezuela's import trade.

The increase mentioned—30 per cent.—is the same figure as the percentage of custom dues at La Guayra and Porto Cabello to be assigned to the claimant nations.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—It is announced officially here that diplomatic relations between Germany and Venezuela have been renewed. The new minister, Herr Pelldram, will sail for Caracas immediately.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Ambassador Tower has cabled the state department that he has been officially notified by the German foreign office that the blockade has been raised at Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo.

PRESENTS HIS RESIGNATION.

Justice Shiras, of Supreme Court, Retires, and Judge Day Will Be His Successor.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Justice Shiras, of the United States supreme court, Wednesday presented to the

JUSTICE SHIRAS.

president his resignation as a member of the tribunal, to take effect February 24.

Former Secretary of State William R. Day of Ohio, has been selected as the successor of Mr. Shiras.

New Senator Elected.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 21.—C. W. Fulton was Friday night elected senator from Oregon in the closing minutes of the legislative session after a deadlock which had lasted since the beginning of the term. Mr. Fulton, who is a republican, will succeed Joseph Simon for the term beginning March 4 next.

Injured by Infernal Machine.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21.—An infernal machine exploded Thursday as 11-year-old Harry Hicks opened it, and so badly injured his eyes that he probably will lose his sight. The machine was addressed to the boy's sister, and was delivered by a mail carrier, who says it was given him at the post office.

Steamer Burned.

Clifton, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The steamer City of Clifton burned to the water's edge at an early hour Friday morning. The loss on the boat and cargo will approximate $42,000, and was partially insured. No lives were lost.

Locate College at Denver.

Pueblo, Col., Feb. 19.—The committee of Presbyterian clergymen representing the synod and appointed to decide on the site for a Rocky mountain college, has decided in favor of Denver, which had offered a complete college building, ready for use.

Three Perish by Fire.

Abilene, Tex., Feb. 19.—The residence of C. A. Robinson, at Caps, was burned late Tuesday night, his 16-year-old daughter and two young sons perishing. Miss Robinson had an opportunity to escape, but tried to save her brothers.

Philanthropy of the Old and New Millionaires of New York

Will there ever be another "gentleman of the old school" like Peter Marie?

Peter Marie.

I almost despair of it. The times are different from those that nurtured that dear old man in his eightieth year, who fell asleep so gently but the other day.

Marie was of French stock; the family came to New York during the revolution. They were enormously rich for those days. The last of his race made no effort to grasp at more wealth; I presume he may have had a million dollars or so besides his unique art collections. He was acknowledged a leader in the best society, the society that is not willing to measure everything by the dollar mark. Some have called him the leader of that society upon its masculine side as Mrs. Astor is upon the feminine. They have called him prettier names than that—the Pendennis of New York, for instance; and, best of all, "Uncle Peter," a title given him no more often by the golden girls of the avenue than by the children of the poor whom he loved. It was a title of honor for one of nature's noblemen.

The man had a romance. What it was neither you nor I shall ever know, but it left its traces in him, not in bitterness, but in gentle manners. "The loveliest thing under the sun," he used to say, "is a beautiful woman." And to his last day he lived surrounded by women worthy of the adjective. For his hobby it was to have miniatures painted of the women whom he knew, so that in time he came to have a collection of 250 little portraits by famous miniaturists of both continents of such women as Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Elliott, who was Sally Hargous, the famous belle of more than a day; Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

These he has left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a valuable legacy they are for the public.

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"A Portrait of a Gentleman."

There are not a few men in New York who, like Marie, has types better merit attention than the rich who have only riches.

Henry G. Marquand.

You will find one of them pictured to the life in a masterly painting by that greatest of living artists, Sargent, in the galleries of the Metropolitan museum. In the old days it would have been entitled simply "Portrait of a Gentleman." Now it is inscribed with the name of Henry G. Marquand, once president of the museum, newly dead and well remembered.

Marquand gave point to Mr. Carnegie's maxim that he who dies rich dies dishonored. That's a paradox; you've to understand it comparatively. In Mr. Marquand's case it means that he left personal property of about a million and a half. He had once been worth ten times that sum. Twice he generously spent his money to rescue a son who bore his own name into Wall street, and there twice met failure. The "assets" of more than two millions which Mr. Marquand held against his son's vanquished firms are worth nothing. The old man who looks so sadly out from Sargent's canvas used every effort to pay for his son's and his son's associates what they owned, though he was in no way liable.

Marquand might, like Marie, have been one of New York's powerful millionaires. With his great fortune and his opportunities as they were 20 years ago, he needed only to go on piling up money. Instead he piled up gratitude in the heart of New Yorkers of discrimination until the pile reached the the roof of the Metropolitan museum. For that mighty institution, all the bigger in that it is but three-sevenths grown, is his work more than that of any other man. Taste, skill and inclination impelled him to the purchase of great pictures; the people have the benefit. Where W. H. Vanderbilt paid for a single flaunting picture more than $100,000, so that the very price was part of the advertisement for a man who knew nothing of art, Mr. Marquand bought with judgment picture after picture which had not reached their highest value, whose value was indeed enhanced by his critical approval.

There are some Americans who have had this gift—Mrs. Shaw, of Boston, Mr. Marquand, Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, and some others. It is due to them that the art of Millet, for instance, cannot be studied except by coming to America. The presence of Mr. Marquand can best be read in the catalogue of the Metropolitan. He was money plus intelligence, and the intelligence was the greater part.

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Mr. Schwab's "Happy Days."

The modern millionaire must do good by main strength, as it were. He

A Future Governor.

hasn't Mr. Marquand's knack of making long training tell.

Still he gets results. Mr. Schwab, of the steel trust, is making great progress with his pet hobby, his children's outing place on Staten Island. Here at the edge of the sea he is causing, like Kubla Khan, a "stately pleasure dome" to arise, all for the children. No steamer that floated last summer was good enough for Mr. Schwab's guests. He had the "Happy Days," which has just been launched, planned by expert philanthropists of the St. John's Guild (for we have experts even in philanthropy, nowadays; go to Mr. Riis, ye millionaires, or to Mr. Devine, of the charities bureau, if you would know how not to waste money in trying to do good), and she contains every convenience and comfort that the needs of ailing babies and their mothers on a half-hour trip down the bay might suggest. The bigness of the plan! The steamer, whose only task is to convey children to their summer retreat, a distance that she can traverse a dozen times a day, will be chartered, to carry 1,500 souls. The children will be caught for Mr. Schwab by the Children's Aid society, possibly by public school teachers in the poorer quarters of the city.

When one speaks of the men who have aided, and who being dead still aid the city, mention of the Children's Aid society suggests its great founder Charles Loring Brace, who builded so well by faith that now his society aids 25,000 children in a year; that of its former charges two have become governors, 26 bankers, 24 lawyers, 22 merchants, 17 doctors, 21 clergymen and a host are congressmen, district attorneys, state legislators and minor potentates. Fifteen hundred children in a year find permanent homes in the country through its work.

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A Funny Freak from France.

The funniest thing that has happened in New York in some time is the arrival of the Count de Montesquiou-Fezensac.

Count de Montesquiou-Fezensac.

The Count, &c., came with 27 trunks, a press agent, a boom friend and two hairdressers, to give "conferences" on topics semi-literary and semi-social; on the tasteful conduct of life by aristocrats, in short.

I send a portrait of the count by Whistler; this is in a measure by request. It is "given out" out by the press agent, with the remark that from it one can see that the count is not a man to be overlooked in a crowd. "Look," says the agent, "at the eyes, penetrating, restless and alert . . . the aristocratic, sensitive face, the tall figure, slight almost to emaciation." The "gray gloves recall the deeds of chivalric Spain, and the malacca (Malacca) stick tipped forward, suggests the duellist's sword ready to be drawn, so that in Whistler's portrait we recognize the poet, a sculptor of clouds, an alchemist of dreams and a fabricant of fancies."

Over in Paris they refuse to take the exquisite count seriously. They say that he was fired with emulation by the example of M. Helleu, the portrait painter, who came to this country and took away $30,000 worth of orders for work to be done.

Perhaps the lecturer upon the art of life as it should be lived by aristocrats, at $5 per listener per listen, wholesale rates—for you can't get a seat except for the whole series—will coin money. He may and he may not. It's just as it may happen.

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"Brace Gambling" in New York.

If M. le Count de Montesquiou-Fezensac really wants to give New Yorkers valuable advice upon the conduct of life he might advise them to keep away from gambling houses.

A "Slick Dealer."

Astonishing facts are brought out by District Attorney Jerome. That agile smasher of illegal privileges, says there is hardly an "honest" gambling house in the city. What is more to the point, he nearly proves it. In almost every raid that he has made some crooked wheel or table has been brought away. Even in Canfield's luxurious gambling place next door to Delmonico's, Jerome says that the rich man who goes into a private room to gamble with "the sky for a limit" has not the ghost of a chance.

The ordinary odds of the game ought to be good enough—from three to five per cent. advantage for the house, according to the game that is played. Because of the cost of police protection, it was commonly said, gambling houses not long ago began openly to use "double O" tables, tables where the usual odds of the house were doubled to enable the proprietor to meet his expenses. Even that wasn't enough, and the employment at high salaries of "slick dealers" and the use of "phony boards" made by experts was resorted to.

These revelations have their effect. Men who wouldn't dream of "squeeling" on the results of a fair game are giving the district attorney tips. The police under a new commissioner can now reach a gambling house as soon as the "lookout." Informers within police circles past or present are beginning to whisper in the ear of the law. It has taken a year to get ready for the campaign against the nastiest forms of vice, but it looks as if Mr. Jerome were now ready to make things hum.

And Canfield, Canfield whom the superstitious believed safe from every attack, Canfield is in England and bets are given that he will not be seen in New York for three years!

OWEN LANGDON.

Made a All Right.

"He said she didn't have much of a head."

"Gracious! Did she ever speak to him again?"

"Oh, yes. He made it all right by immediately expressing wonderment at the smallness of her feet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

FROM J. W. M'CORMICK

Former Rhinelanderite Gives Character Study of Senator Beveridge In the Arizona Democrat.

It is not of any ordinary beverage such as water or wine, that I would speak. For, though I should respect Cough's immortal apostrophe to water and recount all that ancient poesy and modern song have said in celebration of wine, these would be but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal compared to the proper praises of the Beveridge I seek to celebrate.

Nor do I speak of beer, that beverage whose praises have been so fittingly sung by Pabst and Anheuser-Busch, and whose virtues are proclaimed by the nations of both hemispheres. For, to liken the praises of these beverages to those of my beverage would be like comparing the tones of a golden harp to the hoarse squeaking of a horse fiddle.

Nor do I seek to immortalize those more potent and fiery beverages, brandy and whisky, whether taken straight in the form of red liquor, or in the seductive cocktail or the insidious high ball or tempting toddy or the deceptive sour or the soothing brandy and soda. Not any or all of these challenge my song. My music soars to a higher realm, my song seeks a loftier theme. It is of the only, the unique, incomparable, the sui generis, the seek-no-further, the sine qua non, the Ipsie Dixit, the It (with big I) of the dawning century that I would speak of A. Jay Beveridge of ——— and sometime Hoosier High Cock-a-lo-rum.

As I address myself to this stupendous task, I invoke the whole family of the muses, with their uncles and their cousins and their aunts, including Orpheus' with his lute and Appollo with his lyre. And, for the trip which imagination is about to take, let Pegasus be fed a double portion of alfalfa and let the saddle girths be double sinched, that he may not falter or swerve, till the highest peak of Parnassus has been reached.

Take we our start, then, on our upward flight from ——— where our hero first beheld the light of day. No tardy development of genius, such as marked the case of Homer, permits any dispute as to the birth place of our hero, and which thereby became the very apex and culmination of the universe. It was ——— that has become, by the single fact that A. Jay Beveridge selected it as his birthplace, the center of the earth, the cynosure of the world. This figurative statement has been found to correspond with a physical fact, by those who have been so fortunate as to have been permitted to visit the birthplace of this human prodigy. For they have found that the horizon joins the earth at points equi-distant in every direction from ———.

Such facts and omens, surrounding his birth, faintly foreshadowed our hero's future greatness. It is declared by those most familiar with the facts, and, who are fully entitled to belief, that this prodigious event fraught with such significance to mankind, including the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, to-wit, the birth of Beveridge, occurred at an early period of his history. That he attended common school and spoke pieces during the winter season and worked on the farm in summer time. That he had the mumps, measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever. But these vulgar and plebeian experiences were only the platform or standing ground, so to speak, from which he was to take his future flight to greatness and renown.

He is said to have heard, upon the occasion of a Fourth of July celebration, the statement made by an orator that every boy in America might be president. This statement fell into his mind like a lighted match into a powder magazine and kindled his ambition into a flame—in fact a regular conflagration. He was never fond of figures and did not, therefore, stop to consider that some 16,731,896,341 boys had been born in the United States since the government was founded and that only a couple of dozen of them had got to be president, and that, therefore, this statement, that every boy has a chance to become president should be taken cum grano salis, as it were. He simply fixed his eye on the goal. And I violate no confidence in saying that he has kept his eye fixed on the goal ever since, and that it is still so fixed, and that the last faint gleam of the sun that falls upon his pathway will find that self same eye fixed upon that self same goal.

It will be readily seen that the subject of these lucubrations does not ascertain things by the ordinary and slow process of finding them out. He simply fixes his glittering eye upon a subject, near at hand or far away, and thinks a think about it, and then, by one comprehensive effort of his gigantic intellect, knows all about it. He simply grasps the subject with the tentacles of his mighty mind and, so to speak, sucks it dry.

He knew all about imperialism and expansion before he went to the Philippine Islands and only found things there to be just as he knew they were before he went. He knew all the advantages of a strong government before he visited Russia and China and found, by a brief and comprehensive glance of his top loftical twenty thousand horse power mental dynamo, taken from the outer edges of those countries that it was just as he had supposed it was.

Some rash and inconsiderate persons have been so bold as to intimate that, owing to his rapid fire methods of acquiring knowledge, Mr. Beveriege is liable to make mistakes and to know a great many things that are no so. But we say perish all such thoughts! Let not incomparable genius be hindered by such suggestions.

Mr. Beveridge has lately given new and striking proofs of his capacity for those quick fire and long distance methods of acquiring information, so characteristic of him, in his manner of dealing with the statehood question.

He knew full well that the representatives in congress from the proposed new states would try to interfere with the beneficent rule of the eastern trusts and combinations of capital. And, per consequence, he knew by his short cut mental process, that these territories were not fit for statehood. And, it was perfectly plain, therefore, to his Brobdignagian mind, that the territories didn't have the wealth or population or intelligence or resources, sufficient to entitle them to statehood. It was an easy problem in deductive reasoning for his rapid fire long distance mind to reach all these conclusions three thousand miles away. Nor was it at all necessary for him to visit the territories to verify these conclusions and it may well be imagined that he only came for the purpose of silencing carping criticism.

True, nearly everybody in the territories had come from the states and were citizens, to the manor born. But the moment they crossed the line into one of the territories they were changed by some subtle Circe like charm into individuals only fit to be subjects. True, there was the same thrift, enterprise, good order, intelligence, and every quality, that makes up the sum total of good citizenship, in the various communities of the territories that are found in the best of the states, but, was such a fact as this to weigh, for a moment, against the cock-sure conclusion formed by Beveridge before he left Washington?

True, the political party of which he was a member had promised statehood to the territories at its last national convention. But was this to count as against the conclusion reached by Beveridge's long distance mind.

True, the territories had more wealth, more people, and a better civilization than the great majority of the states had when they were admitted, but what of that? They were clearly too far west and their political principles too uncertain. Mr. Beveridge furthermore verified another fact which he knew before he came, viz., that some of the people in some of these territories, if not in all of them, speak another language besides the English, in this respect showing a striking lack of homogeneity with the people of the states where as it is well known no one speaks anything but English, as witness the speech of Senator Knute Nelson against statehood.

Some cranky individual talked about the declaration of independence, the right to home rule, representative government and the constitution following the flag, not realizing that all these antiquated ideas had been exploded by Mr. Beveridge's speech in the senate on imperialism. Others ironically hinted that Mr. Beveridge learned more in two days about this territory than those who had lived here all their lives knew. These people are in error. They neither understand Mr. Beveridge nor appreciate his mental methods. They apparently cannot quite comprehend that if Brobdignag and Gargantua and Pantagruel were rolled into one and that one were endowed with a mind in proportion to his body and if the genius of Papurage and Friar John were thrown in for good measure that this truly giant intellect would when compared to the mental machine of A. Jay Beveridge look like thirty cents, Mex! In the first place, he knew these things in a general way before he came to visit the territories, and when he took his stand on one of the high places of the territory (and he only aimed at the high places as he went through) at Ash Fork, on the edge of this territory, and remained there for one whole day, with his wireless Marconi telegraphic mind fixed on the territory, he swept with one all-comprehending Jove like glance the whole country from Bill Williams Gulch to Kyrene and from Four Peaks to Alhambra. By this lightning glance he pierced the mountains and weighed their gold, silver and copper, as in a balance, and counted the cattle and sheep on a thousand hills and computed all the crops in the valley, and measured the people by the Beveridge standard and found them unfit for statehood.

This should settle the statehood question.

But we have a further object in view. As we have said Mr. Beveridge has his eagle eye firmly and permanently fixed on the presidency. But we have learned that he is inclined to wait awhile. That it was with this idea in view that he refused to accept a place on the senate committee of foreign affairs, for fear that he might be compelled to be a candidate for the presidency at once and that he induced a friend to take this place, accepting the chairmanship of the committee on territories for himself. But we can't wait. We want him for president right away. We can hardly wait till the time comes for the election to take place. We propose to start the ball rolling, and so here goes. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, one and inseparable, now and forever, first, last and all the time, right or wrong, we unfurl our flag and fling it to the breeze. We are for A. Jay Beveridge of ——— for president of the United States and the territories, and all outlying provinces, colonies, islands, dependencies, of whatsoever name or nature, and the sooner the quicker.

'Raw for Beveridge!

JAS. W. MCCORMICK.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES FOR LENT.

Program of Episcopal Services To Be Held In the Church Here.

The following program for the lenten period has been outlined by Rev. Geo. M. Babcock of St. Augustine's Episcopal church:

SERVICES.

Sundays ...7:30, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Ash Wednesday...7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 4:30 p. m.
Wednesdays, Vespers and Address...4:30 p. m.
Thursdays, Holy Communion......7:30 a. m.
Fridays, Vespers and Meditation...7:30 p. m.

HOLY WEEK, DAILY.

Holy Communion, except Good Friday ......7:30 a. m.
Vespers, except Good Friday......4:30 p. m.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Morning Service..........9:30 a. m.
Passion Service..........12:00 to 3:00
Evening Service..........7:30 p. m.

EASTER DAY.

Holy Communion..........7:30 a. m.
Matins..........10:00 a. m.
Missa Cantata..........10:30 a. m.
Vespers..........7:30 p. m.

SUNDAY MORNINGS

A course of sermons on the Sacraments.

1. Baptism. 2. Holy Communion. 3. Confirmation. 4. Holy Order. 5. Holy Matrimony. 6. Penance and Unction.

SUNDAY EVENINGS

Lectures on the Anglican Church, and other religious bodies.

1. Congregationalists. 2. Presbyterians. 3. Baptists. 4. Methodists. 5. Roman Catholics. 6. American Catholic Church.

WEDNESDAYS

Instructions on the Blessed Sacrament.

1. A Means of Grace. 2. An Act of Worship. 3. Real Presence. 4. Preparation and Thanksgiving. 5. The Service and how to make the most of it. 6. Frequent and Fasting Communions.

FRIDAYS

Meditations on the Spiritual Life.

Notice to the Public.

The butchers of Rhinelander have formed an Association to be known as the Rhinelander Butchers' Association the purpose being to protect themselves from loss by bad accounts. The Association will not effect people who pay their bills. It is not a trust, but a mistrust, as it will not effect prices. Every butcher makes his own prices, but is bound to refuse credit to parties owing other members of the Association until such members have been paid in full. The undersigned members of the Association thank the public for past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance from all people who intend to pay for what they get, but a good story will not buy meat in Rhinelander hereafter, as the butchers have a surplus of good stories on hand. Buthers must pay for their meat once a week, and must collect their bills at least once a month, in order to do business in the future.

(Signed) WM. HARDELL.
E. C. VESSEY & SON
AUG. HEHN
W. J. MORGAN
C. W. CHATTERTON
JAS. GLEASON
L. EMMERLING
CHAS. CROWFOOT.

Buys Eastern Goods in New York.

Thursday last H. Lewis returned from a three weeks trip in the east, the greater part of which time was spent in New York City. Mr. Lewis was a resident of the great metropolis some thirty years ago, and the wonderful growth and the vast improvements since then made his visit one of unusual interest. The trip was not one of pleasure alone, but was taken for the purpose of purchasing new goods for his big clothing store here, and he informs us that he secured while there a complete line of new spring goods which eclipse anything in the clothing and furnishing line ever offered to Rhinelander buyers. The goods and styles are positively the very latest. The New York stock commenced to arrive this week and to make room for it, Mr. Lewis says some rare bargains will be offered. The winter goods must go, and go fast, and the money you save on these goods will be a great help in the purchase of spring goods. Mr. Lewis made brief stops at Chicago and Detroit to visit friends and relatives.

The Rebekahs will give another of their enjoyable card parties Tuesday evening, March 3rd, at the Odd Fellows' hall. All are cordially invited to attend.

L. Emmerling.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH AND GAME.

Orders by Telephone promptly filled. We deliver to any part of the city.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for Week Ending Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, February 24, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

G. Askott to Charles D. Bronson, property in city of Rhinelander...$1000.00
James S. Sooman to A. H. Stange Co., Lands in Sec. 14, Tp. 38 N. R. 5..........$525.00
Fred Grapengieser to Nazel Brow., lands in Sec. 8, Tp. 23 N. R. 10...$225.00
John L. Wolfe to Casper Lewis, lands in Sec. 19, Tp. 36 N. R. 9...$500.00
Henry Deisborn to Wm. Daniels, lands in Sec. 24, Tp. 38 N. R. 9...$100.00
Yawkey Lbr. Co. to Geo. Curtis and A. H. Reed, lands in Tp. 38.......$200.00

DOCTOR SECRIST

THE SPECIALIST,

late from the most celebrated hospitals of Berlin, Germany, and Paris, France.

NO PAY

Until Cured

New Method Treatment

In All Chronic Diseases

Consultation Sacredly Confidential, Examination and Advice Free.

DR. SECRIST

WILL VISIT

RHINELANDER AT RAPIDS HOUSE

Saturday, March 21,

after 1 P. M. and every four weeks thereafter for one day only.

The doctor's wonderful power of diagnosis, greatest of all gifts enables him to determine the causes of chronic ailments and to apply remedies which effect certain, speedy and permanent cures.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

X-Ray examinations in appropriate cases upon reasonable notice.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Many hundred of sufferers pronounced by other physicians as hopelessly incurable, have been restored to health by Dr. Secrist.

Letters of endorsement from many prominent clergymen and hundreds of grateful patients are on file in his office.

The doctor has devoted much time and attention in the FRENCH HOSPITALS to the study of all

SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN,

and has imported many special medicines and appliances necessary to effect certain cures in the worst cases of PHYSICAL WEAKNESS, VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Etc., caused by youthful errors, night losses, general dissipation, improper treatment and neglect.

The doctor will forfeit $500 where a cure is guaranteed and not effected.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER diseases treated by new and eminently successful methods.

CATARRH in all its various forms; positive prompt and permanent cures always affected.

CLUB FEET, cross eyes and all other deformities treated with special care and unfailing success.

NERVOUS DISEASES, Epilepsy and diseases of the blood and skin always yield to the doctor's modern method of treatment.

PILES cured permanently without detention from business and without the use of the knife.

LUNG TROUBLES receive careful attention, and are always treated successfully, when not too long neglected.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS—Those who are chronically ailing should lose no time in consulting a special physician whose reputation or skill is so well and widely known.

Special attention given to

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

No unnecessary exposure. No examination. No sacrifice of modesty. The doctor does not publish his patients' names except with their full consent and approval. English, French and German spoken. Address

DR. H. C. SECRIST,

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Address all mail to Milwaukee offices, N. E. Cor. Wisconsin and E. Water Sts, Second floor, over C. M. & St. P. R'y. City Ticket office. Elevator at E. Water St. Entrance opposite Pabst Building. Established 1880.

Stop the Cough.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

Wanted.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual costiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver? This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cts. J. J. Reardon.

Notice of Judicial Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
ONEIDA COUNTY. }

Notice is hereby given, that at the Judicial Election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Oneida, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1903, being the seventh day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, in the place of Honorable Charles V. Bardeen, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, 1904.

A CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT, consisting of the counties of Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Vilas in the place of Honorable W. C. Silverthorn, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1904.

A JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT of the county of Oneida in place of Paul Brown, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of May, 1903.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Rhinelander, in Oneida county, this 21st day of February, A. D. 1903.

Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 25, 1903.
WM. W. CARR,
County Clerk.

Notice.

My wife, Evelyn Peter, and I having mutually agreed to separate I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account. A. PETER.

Mercer, Wis., Nov. 3, 02. d4-3mo.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. J. Reardon.

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Pelican Boom Company, a corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Godkin, Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

JOHN BARNES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action is on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Oneida county, Wisconsin. JOHN BARNES,
61-f26-s2 Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of John Weisen, deceased.

In Probate.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Weisen, deceased, having been issued to Margaret Weisen on the 12th day of February A. D., 1903.

It is ordered, that six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed for the creditors of said John Weisen, deceased, to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered further, that the claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this court at the general terms thereof, to be held at the court house in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the first Tuesday of August and the first Tuesday of September A. D., 1903, and that notice thereof be given by publication of such notice for four successive weeks in the New North a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said county. By the Court,

Dated February 12th, 1903.

58-F. 12-Mch. 12 LEVI J. BILLINGS,
County Judge.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice For Publication.

United States Land Office,
Wausau, Wis., February 19, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Lorenzo Lee, of Three Lakes, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 223, for the purchase of the SE¼ NW¼ of Section No. 3 in Township No. 36, Range No. 11 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the first day of May, 1903.

He names as witnesses: E. Ball, A. Hamilton, W. Slager and H. Nolenfeld, all of Monico, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said first day of May, 1903.

101-f26-a29 JOHN W. MILLER,
Register.

C. & N.-W. R'y Time Tables

SOUTH BOUND DEPART.

No. 2—10:48 a. m.......Daily, except Sunday
No. 4—11:15 p. m.......Daily
No. 20—1:15 p. m.......Sunday only

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 17—1:32 p. m.......Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—3:59 a. m.......Daily
No. 21—2:30 p. m.......Sunday only

H. C. BRAEGER, Agent

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minneap'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited.......1:55 a. m. Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited.......1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation.......7:00 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896.

Close connections for Tom Lawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

R. F. TOMPKINS, Agent.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

S. H. Alban, Plaintiff,
George J. Lyons and Mary Lyons, his wife; D. Hammel and H. Wirth, copartners as D. Hammel & Co., S. A. Spafford and D. J. Cole, co-partners as Spafford & Cole, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, entered and docketed in the above named court on the 20th day of January, 1902, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the court house in the city of Rhinelander, in Oneida county, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of March, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, being the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, to-wit: The east half of the north east quarter of section number thirty-five (35), in township number thirty-seven (37) north, of range number eight (8) east, in Oneida county, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated January 21, 1903.

71-J22-M5 M. KEARNS,
Sheriff of Oneida County, wis.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., Dec. 16, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Charles W. Knewell of Three Lakes, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 220, for the purchase of the N W¼ NE¼ of Section No. 35 in Township No. 39 N., Range No. 11 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Wesley Beach, John Albright, Frank Federer, James Donnelly, all of Three Lakes, Wisconsin.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of March, 1903. JOHN W. MILLER,
111-d18-f26. Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., Dec. 6, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John Small of Three Lakes, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 219, for the purchase of the W½ N-W¼ and NW¼ SW¼ of Section No. 6, in Tp. No. 37 N., Range No. 11 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wisconsin, on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Jerry Grant of Three Lakes, Wis.; William Daniels, of Rhinelander, Wis.; B. N. Moran of Rhinelander, Wis.; Everett Towne of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2d day of March, 1903. JOHN W. MILLER,
111-d18-f26 Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wisconsin, Dec. 20, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ulysses G. Lytle of Ogdensburg, county of Waupaca, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 221, for the purchase of the NE¼ SW¼ of Section No. 34 in Tp. No. 35 N., Range No. 11 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Monday, the ninth day of March, 1903.

He names as witnesses: J. E. Rice of Pratt Junction, Wis., William Rice of Pratt Junction, Wis., Andrew Jensen of New London, Wis., A. L. Hayward of New London, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of March, 1903. JOHN W. MILLER,
101-d25 f26 Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Wausau, Wis., Jan. 26, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Louis Stamper, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, state of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 216, for the purchase of the NE¼ NW¼ of Section No. 15 in Township No. 37 N, Range No. 11 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Ed Briggs, George Duest, Peter Osborne, Henry Krause, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of April, 1903. JOHN W. MILLER,
101-J29-Apr2 Register.

J. R. McDONALD,

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.

WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY

Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

LAW,

REAL ESTATE,

LOANS,

INSURANCE,

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One-fourth of a bottle cured me."
L. HAWN, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then. 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Ayer's Pills cure any tendency to biliousness or constipation, and thus hasten recovery. Purely vegetable. Gently laxative.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Wood For Sale.

For sale cheap in large or small quantities, dry 16 inch and 4 foot wood. Inquire at Rice & Thrall's office.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DR. HOAG.

Dr. Hoag treats with unparalleled success all chronic, nervous, skin, blood and surgical diseases upon the latest scientific principles. He particularly invites all whose cases have been neglected or unskilfully treated. The Doctor is a regular graduate and licensed BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, and will visit your city one day each month.

All Cases he undertakes Guaranteed

HE PARTICULARLY invites all whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounced incurable, as the study of his professional life has been devoted to this class.

REMEMBER, he asks only those who have failed to get relief from their own physicians to call upon him for advice free and be cured of their diseases.

HE GIVES FREE consultation, for he positively refuses a compensation from an incurable case.

THE ASTONISHING success and remarkable cures performed by him are due to a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human system, and the cure of diseases by natural remedies.

HE MAKES NO experiments, and employs only reason, science and proven facts, making no appeal to superstition and prejudice.

THE DOCTOR CURES among the long list of other chronic ailments, Paralysis, Spinal Curvatures, Contracted Tendons, Deafness and Blindness, following and dependent upon the Eruptive and other fevers by new and only correct principles.

HE CURES PARESIS OR BRAIN FAG which is marked by a dull heavy pain on top and back of the head; pains radiating from the spinal cord, hot and cold flashes, irregular action of the heart, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, chest and kidney pains, frequent urination, dark spots and glimmers before the eyes, an indescribable misery across the center of the body, etc.

DR. HOAG STAKES HIS HONOR and professional reputation upon the statement that he has discovered a speedy and positive cure for organic weakness, involuntary vital losses, with the long list of terrible penalties laid by nature for crimes against her most sacred and important laws, providing he is consulted before idiocy, insanity, falling fits, or total impotency results.

DO NOT DELAY, a week or month may place you beyond hope. The youth, middle aged and the old, suffering from the horrible life blight caused by early errors or excesses of mature years take on good cheer, for restoration to perfect manhood is within reach.

EPILEPSY AND CATALEPSY cured by a new and never-failing method.

FREE EXAMINATION of the urine. Each person applying for consultation should send or bring an ounce of their urine for chemical and microscopical examination.

DR. HOAG is not to be classed with the ordinary traveling doctor. He travels because he is able to cure a class of lingering diseases that others can not. Your doctor who has unsuccessfully treated you is invited to call with you and talk over your case in your presence before he assumes to condemn Dr. Hoag, who claims to have arrived at results hitherto to him unknown.

CASES TREATED BY MAIL or express, but personal consultation much preferred. List of questions free.

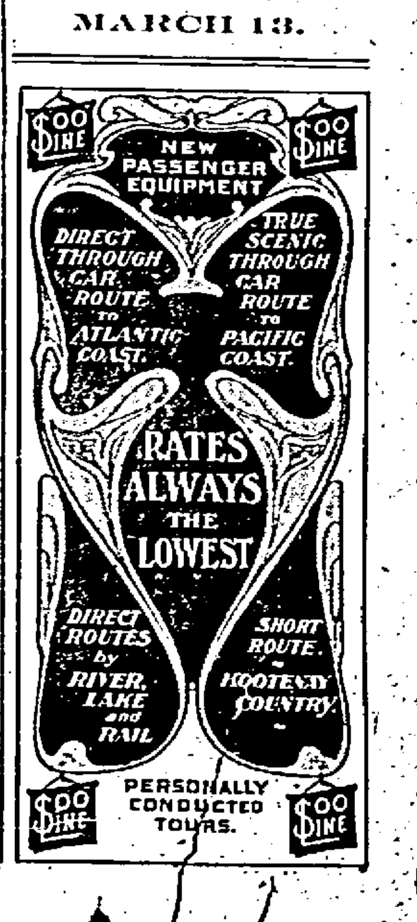
Address

Dr. Chas. A. Hoag, 6362 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

At Rapids House,

RHINELANDER,

MARCH 18.



The Lake Region Land Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

WE CAN SUPPLY THE HOMESEEKER with a good piece of land at a low price. We can supply the man who is looking for a tract of hardwood. If you what to invest in Northern Wisconsin lands or if you want to buy a farm on terms satisfactory to you, come and see us or write to

LAKE REGION LAND CO.

Rhinelander, Wis.

Bits of Local Gossip

Old papers for sale at this office.

John Donaldson has returned to Tomahawk.

Mr. Chase of Marinette was in the city this week.

Frank Bryant was down from Hazelhurst Friday.

Senator D. E. Riordan was up from Madison Monday.

Oscar Jeane was in from Woodboru over Sunday.

J. P. Hansen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

District Attorney Walsh is over from Forest county.

Fred Wedge was at Monico between trains Monday.

C. Spencer of North Crandon was a visitor in Rhinelander Thursday last.

The little son of Gus. Urbanke went to Antigo Saturday last for a short visit.

Henry Nagle of Pelican Lake enjoyed Sunday in this city with friends.

Miss Edna Wilson, who is teaching at Harshaw, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Miss Gusty Sternad has returned from a short visit with friends at Lac du Flambeau.

E. C. Sturlevant was a passenger on Monday's north bound Northwestern passenger train.

Chairman Fessenden of North Crandon, Forest county, was a Thursday business visitor in the city.

Attorney Walsh spent Monday afternoon at Pelican Lake, where he had legal business to perform.

L. D. Merrill of Antigo, representing Wenrich's Granite Works of Oshkosh, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Mrs. George Dusel and children departed Sunday afternoon for a short visit at her old home in Waupaca county.

A. Kincaid has decided to sell his Maplewood farm, providing he can find a buyer, and make this city his home hereafter.

Miss Lilla Vetting was over from her school at Hazelhurst Saturday and Sunday for a visit with her parents and friends.

FOR RENT—Two new roomy dwelling houses in the Sixth ward, will be rented on reasonable terms. Location near St. Mary's Hospital. Inquire of Brown Bros.' Lbr. Co. n12-tf

Mrs. E. J. Slossen and little daughter, Margarett, spent Saturday and Sunday at Ogema, Price county, visiting with relatives.

W. R. Wigt, representing the Chicago Inter Ocean, was in the city Saturday and Sunday working up the circulation of his paper.

Fred Knoblock, a popular young Northwestern railroad man, was in the city Sunday. Mr. Knoblock makes his headquarters at Monico.

Little Elizabeth Moore, the little daughter of Fred Moore, entertained a number of her little friends at a birthday party Friday afternoon.

J. W. Arney, eye specialist of Green Bay, at the Oneida House every Saturday and Sunday until further notice. Examination free. 126-tf

Miss Irene Abbot returned to her school duties at Eagle River Monday, after spending a week in this city at the bed side of her mother who is very ill.

Miss Strange and Lilla Vetting, two popular young ladies who are teaching in the Hazelhurst schools, spent Monday here visiting the city schools.

Mrs. Viola Edwards departed Saturday morning for Chicago, where she will remain for a few weeks studying the latest styles in spring millinery.

John Halverson, who is working in the woods near Star Lake, was in the city Monday. He came down to see a friend who is ill at St. Mary's hospital.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the beginning of the the Lenten season. There will be a lull in festivities and social events of all kinds from now until after Easter.

Baby sleeps and grows while mamma rests if Rocky Mountain Tea is given. It's the greatest baby medicine ever offered loving mothers. 35 cents. J. J. Reardon.

Ward L. Swift, a former editor of this paper, is located at Madison where he holds the position of city editor on the State Journal, one of the state's leading dailies.

Miss Maude Howen of Tomahawk was in the city last week.

Dry 16 inch and four foot wood for sale. Inquire of Ernest Henning

Miss Celia O'Brien visited at her former home in Antigo last week.

Mrs. A. Revaen of Woodruff spent several days of last week in this city.

James Rowen left for Royalton Saturday after spending some time here.

Emmet Harrigan went to Antigo for a short visit Sunday among friends.

Mike Holland was in from camp Sunday to visit with his family and friends.

Miss Frances Caulkett has taken up the study of type composition in this office.

Miss Vera Grout of Mercer was in the city this week visiting with Miss Gertrude Schelp.

For sale mill team. Inquire at Rice & Thrall's office.

Fast nags and all the swell turnouts in the city were out Sunday, the day being ideal.

Miss Keppler of Woodboru is said to be quite ill at Saint Mary's hospital in this city.

Henry Minor, the prominent Pelican Lake man, was in the city the fore part of the week.

Martin Lally was in from Chas. Hodgdon's camp in the town of Newbold over Sunday.

Mrs. S. Kelley returned Saturday from State Line, where she spent two weeks with relatives.

Little Doris Bronson pleasatly entertained a company of her young friends at her home Saturday.

W. A. Stewart returned Monday from Manitowoc, where he had been spending a week with his family.

Miss Mary Matthews of Oshkosh arrived here today for a visit at the home of her friend, Mrs. Otto Krantz.

T. J. Laughlin, one of the big men of Vilas county, was over from his home at Eagle River on business, Tuesday.

Tom Wood returned Sunday morning from his home at Luther, Mich., at which place and Chicago he spent the past two weeks.

A. A. Teel of Green Bay, representing the Atkins Saw & Tool Co., was in Rhinelander yesterday talking business to the mill men.

Joe Wons was over from Eagle River Saturday on business. Mr. Wons represents the town of Sugar Camp on the county board.

The Bruso Bros.' orchestra furnished music for a big dancing party at Eagle River last Friday evening and gave good satisfaction.

Frank Jolin, the genial salesman in Crusoe's department store annex, the men's department, made a business trip to Eagle River last Friday.

W. F. Swain arrived in the city Monday for a visit with his daughter, Mary, who holds a position as instructress in classics at the high school.

Number seven, the west bound limited on the "Soo," was over seven hours late in arriving here Monday morning, having been delayed by the heavy Canadian snow storms.

"What's the matter, old man? Been losing on wheat?" "No, not that, forgot to take Rocky Mountain Tea last night. Wife said I'd be sick today." 25 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

Nelle Clark one of the main stays of the Mutual Telephone Co.'s office returned yesterday from Minneapolis, where she had been visiting her father who is employed by the Wabash Screen Door Co.

T. Slocum, who represents a well known Chicago hide and tallow firm, was in the city Monday. While here he bought a big shipment of hides from the local meat dealers.

F. J. Stevens, formerly of this city, but now a Rockford, Ill., man was in Rhinelander over Sunday the guest of D. B. Stevens his father. Frank is in the lumber business at Rockford.

It was a large and jolly crowd that turned out at Gilligan's hall Monday evening of this week. All lovers of dancing and fun were there togged out in the most ridiculous costumes imaginable. Some of the make-ups were exceptionaly fine especialy Alfonse and Gaston, Happy Hooligan, and a few more of the bunch made famous through the comic side of the Sunday newspapers. The music was furnished by Bruso's orchestra and a number of the latest selections were played. The Royal Neighbors, who had the affair in charge, are well pleased with its success.

Miss Agnes Howard departed last Saturday morning for Wausau where she will visit among relatives.

The many friends of Mrs. Richard Reed will be gratified to learn of her recent complete recovery from an illness of many weeks.

George Kelley, formerly of this city but now one of the leading young business men of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., spent Sunday in Rhinelander with his people and friends.

Pimples, faded complexion, chapped skin, red, rough hands, eczema, tetter, bad blood, cured in a short time, with Rocky Mountain Tea, the great complexion restorer.

J. J. Reardon.

F. H. Piehl, of the firm of Miller & Piehl who are conducting logging operations at Gagen, was in Rhinelander Tuesday on business. The company's head office is at Seymour.

Otto Krantz drove out twenty-two miles into the country Tuesday on a business trip. He reports skighing as good and that there is still several feet of snow in the woods.

Chris. Ely disposed of a tract of 520 acres of timber land in Town 38, Range 9, Monday to the Robbins Lumber Co. The land belonged to Day Bros. and Chris. is their agent here.

Miss Sara Sanderson who has been studying the millinery art in Chicago for some time will locate at Antigo this summer where she will hold a position with the leading millinery establishment of that city.

Steve Dunn, the hustling young traveling photographer for the Prosser View Co., is now making a tour of the many lumber camps north of Rhinelander. He reports a fine business.

Miss Josie Krutz gave a birthday party Tuesday evening. The time was very pleasantly spent by all. Supper was served at 7:30. Miss Josie was the recipient of a number o' presents by her guests.

A number of young people from the city enjoyed a sleighing party last Monday evening. After a ride about the city they drove to Berkhart's where a dance and supper was served in the farm house.

Sadie Hamilton, who is teaching at Flambeau, spent Saturday in this city. Sunday she visited with her friend Miss Rena Converse, who teaches school in the Polish district, about eighteen miles from this city.

Mrs. Addie Berger returned to Duluth Friday morning after a visit of three months with her sister, Mrs. R. D. Caldwell, on the north side. Mrs. Berger formerly held a position in the post office here under Postmaster Parker.

Wm. Delin and family of the north side departed Sunday night over the "Soo" for Idaho where they will locate on a tract of timber land. Mr. Delin has made Rhinelander his home for several years having at one time served on the police force.

Willis Butterfield, a well known young man of this city, has recently been appointed city electrician at Wausau, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of a man who has held that position for some time. Willis' many friends here congratulate him on his promotion.

The boys of Company L have made arrangments with Dole Fisk's Baraboo orchestra whereby that musical organization will furnish inspiration for a dance at the Armory sometime in the early part of April. Hall's Fond du Lac orchestra will also furnish music for a dance to be given here shortly after Easter, probably the 12th of April.

Alex. Cobban came down from Watersmeet Saturday for a visit with friends here. Alex. is scaling logs in the camps of the Ross Lumber Co., three of which are located near Watersmeet. Alex. has been with the company since December and states that the cut of logs in the three camps will amount to 15,000,000 feet. The logs will be railed in to the mill at Schofield.

The "Tomahawk," published at our sister city, came out under new management this week, Mr. W. D. Lambert having taken editorial charge of the business. Willis V. Silverthorne, who has acted as managing editor of the paper for the past two years, has taken a position on the editorial staff of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The "Tomahawk" "make-up" shows material change under the new management. The paper is well filled with news matter and advertisements and is cleanly printed. We predict no falling off in the patronage of the paper.

E. Richards is in Iowa from Manitowish this week.

Mark Raymond and J. Binder are in the city today.

Arthur Taylor went south on yesterday morning's passenger

Charles Darrow of Armstrong Creek was in the city yesterday.

John Jensen of Manawa, overseer for Woodruff & Maguire, was in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. J. G. Dunn goes to Chicago and Milwaukee tonight to buy spring goods in millinery.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Johnson last Sunday, Washington's birthday.

Archie Leonard has entered the employ of E. S. Shepard and will handle the ribbons over Gene's fast team of blacks for awhile.

Henry Lawrence, a well known woodsman, in the employ of the Woodruff & Maguire Company, near Three Lakes was in the city Tuesday.

Fred Penny, who went to Appleton last week writes that he has secured a position in the city electric company and is well pleased with the town and his work.

The Rhinelander orchestra was at Ardor Vitae last Friday where they played for a dancing party in the evening. This organization is very popular with the neighboring small towns.

Bert Steadman, who has been working for the Northwestern road in the southern part of the state, was home Monday and Tuesday for a short visit. He left Tuesday night for Oshkosh.

Mrs. Henry Roepcke was surprised by a number of her lady friends last Thursday evening, Feb. 19, in honor of her birthday. She was presented with some lovely china. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess.

Yesterday, was Ash Wednesday, and a holy day and was observed by all Catholics in the city. Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's church, the pastor, Rev. Fr. Smitz officiating and reading the Lenton regulations.

Miss Clara Eldemann, a popular Wausau lady, was in the city Thursday of last week. Miss Eldemann has quite a large amount of property holdings here which she wishes to dispose of before going to California to reside.

Mrs. C. D. Packard entertained at cards at her pleasant home Friday afternoon last. The first prize, a beautiful little piece of statuary was awarded to Mrs. F. L. Hinman. Mrs. A. W. Brown received the consolation prize.

J. B. Johnson, wife and son of Manawa were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan the first of the week. Mr. Johnson is in charge of the logging interests of the Brooks & Ross Co. of Schofield and is an old friend of Mr. Morgan's.

The subject of the sermon at the Congregational church Sunday morning will be, "The Religion of a Gentleman." Evening service at 7:30. The choir has been reinforced with new material and special interest in musical features will be awakened.

Robert Kurtz, an old time Rhinelander man, is in the city today "Bob" as he is more familiarly known, was formerly cashier for the Northwestern road in this city and has a host of friends here. At present he is engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens at Merrill and is doing a nice business.

C. H. Donaldson left last Thursday for points east on the "Soo" line. He returned Monday after having purchased upwards of 500,000 feet of lumber for the new firm of Conro & Co., of which Carl is the junior member. He visited for a short time at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., while away.

The Wisconsin Veneer Co. is carrying on logging operations in the neighborhood of Armstrong Creek. J. E. French, an experienced logger, is in charge of the work and the logs are coming in to the plant here at a rapid rate. The Veneer Co. also operate camps near Cavour and at Stange's Spur near Woodboro. Myron Thompson is in charge of the logging of the company.

A poverty social was given at St. Mary's school in the auditorium last Tuesday evening. The party was given by the Catholic young ladies and proved a success both in a social and financial way. Of course, as was befitting the occasion, everybody present wore their oldest rags and the spectacles that they presented was a most laughable one. It was the last social affair before lent.

CRUSOE'S Dep't Store

THE STORE FOR THE PEOPLE— FOR YOU!

We think that almost every man, woman and child in the city has, at one time or another, been inside this great store. It is so well known, so popular and such an "every-day" store that everybody comes, everybody finds what they want. No "kick" on prices. No dissatisfied shoppers. Large and splendid stocks of most modern merchandise, cheerful, accurate, prompt store service.

NEW SPRING GOODS: Always read our ads—it pays to keep track of our price quotations.

Silks. Corded Japanese Silks, 20 inches wide, stripes and checks, washable. Most popular Waist goods, yd **.50**

Baby Shoes Babies' Mothers are all invited—See the display little shoes—Shoe Department.

Underwear Ladies' Spring Weight, fleeced Vests New Sweater Style **.25**

Remnant Sale Dress Goods Remnants—Some of the season's best weaves and fabrics 2 to 6 yard pieces at prices about half.

Brilliants Stylish Brilliantine Dress Goods in blacks 44 inches wide per yard **.50**

Shoes. $2.25—Ladies fine velour finish black kid lace shoes, medium wide edge sole, New York heel, patent tip, **2.25**

Corsets. All the rage—the "Diana Girdle" Corset. Sales in this one item keeping the corset department busy. Try it—Warner's most common sense practical girdle corset **.50**

Shell Pins Where do all the hair pins go? Fine, Smooth, shell or imitation amber hair pins 3 inches long, each **.3**

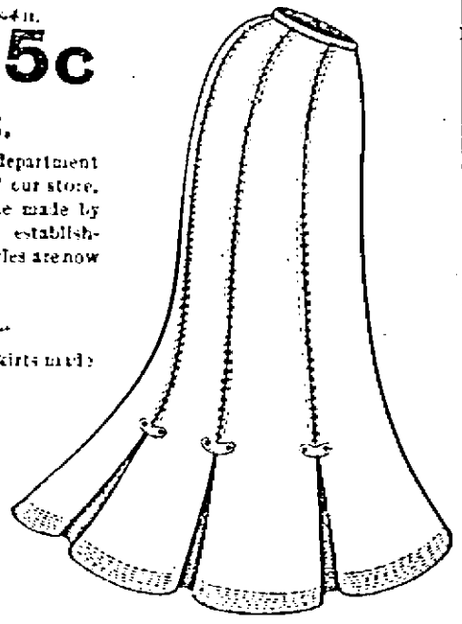
LATEST STYLES IN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.
25 styles very latest stock collar and lace ties. A beautiful exhibit. 84 it.
HOSIERY SPECIAL.—These will please you and the children. We have secured a lot of the new basket weave ribbed good weight black cotton stockings, all sizes 5 to 9½; price for any size only **25c**

THE NEW **SHIRT WAISTS** Large stock of the new in many weaves and fabrics.

SPECIAL Do you want a beautiful waist? Get one of our tucked front madras washable waists. Ask to see them. **1.00**

SKIRTS. The seperate skirt department is a special feature of our store. We carry a large line made by the best tailoring establishments. The new styles are now in and ready.

SPECIAL. Genuine Beverly Skirts made in different shades of gray, all wool, medium weight Suit Cloth with new strap and button trimming, each **5.00**



Young Folks Enjoy Themselves.

The dance given by the younger crowd of boys at Gilligan's hall last Friday night was attended by about fifty couples and was enjoyed in full measure by all. Music was furnished by Fredrickson's orchestra and the boys say it was especially inspiring. The floor was in its usual splendid shape.

DOINGS AT HIGH SCHOOL

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Mayme Calkins was absent from school the first part of this week on account of illness.

Prof. Lowell was numbered among the sick and ailing Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arthur Langdon is not in school this week, having an attack of la grippe.

A. H. Wilson, a book agent of Chicago, visited the high school last week.

Harriet Walsh was absent from school last Monday on account of illness.

James P. Morgan was absent from school Monday.

"O. R. T." Meets Here.

A meeting of the Order of Railway Telegraphers of the "Soo" line was held in the M. W. A. hall in this city last evening. About twenty-five operators who are members of the order were present. There were ten members from the east end of the road between here and Gladstone, the others all being from the west division. A supper was served at Remo's Fashion Restaurant before the meeting. We were unable to gain any facts concerning what transpired at the gathering, as the local source of information, D. B. McMasters, failed to come around. Mr. McMasters is one of the most enthusiastic members of the order and it was through his efforts that Rhinelander was named as the first meeting place.

WOODBORO ITEMS.

Richard Abel spent Sunday with his family in Jeffris.

Will Featherston of Jeffris spent Tuesday in Woodboro.

J. T. Hagen was over from Rhinelander Tuesday on business.

Ray Downie took in the masquerade ball in Rhinelander Monday night.

Dr. T. R. Welch of Rhinelander was called here professionally last Saturday.

Dan Delanty, salesman for the Rice Machinery Co. of Milwaukee, spent Tuesday in Woodboro.

Clayton Town went to La Veil last week, where he will spend a couple of weeks under the parental roof.

Mrs. Dr. McIndoe and Mrs. C. R. Lee of Rhinelander spent Tuesday in Woodboro the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sutliff.

Harry Slossen, of this office, is suffering with a severe cold.

A young Northwestern fireman, by the name of Urdman, met with rather a painful accident in the round house at Monico last Friday morning, which might have proved more serious than it really was. Urdman had just come down to the round house to fire up his engine. When mounting the step on the tender, he slipped, falling backwards to the ground and striking his head on a piece of ice rendering him unconscious. An ugly scalp wound was inflicted. The injured man was brought to this city, where he was taken to St. Mary's hospital and his injuries dressed. He was found not to have been seriously hurt and has now completely recovered. Urdman makes his home at Big Saunico near Green Bay.

Eli Forbes, of the Rhinelander lighting Co., was at Ladysmith last week on business connected with the lighting plant there in which Eli has a controling interest.

First signs of the near approach of spring are in evidence this week at about every available space where the walks are clean of snow. Here may de found a group of dirty faced little urchins all down on thier knees and greatly interested in the game a marbles or "mibs" as the game is more commonly expressed. Shouts of "fanevers," "knuckle down tight," and "firsts" are continually heard through the air and to all appearances the little fellows enjoy the time-honored game to the fullest extent. But what do the dear mothers at home say about it when stockings come home with the knees worn out and are presented with them to darn?

Reardon's Carbolic Salve.

A Scientific combination of Antiseptic and Healing Remedies.

COSTS HALF AS MUCH

as the advertised "Salves" and "Ointments" with double their healing value. A libera[redacted] the size for 15c. Try [redacted]

If you live in any of the small towns [redacted] your drug wants. All orders shipped on [redacted] cash for mail order.

J. J. R[redacted]

NEW GOODS.

WHITE GOODS FOR SHIRT WAISTS.
VERY FINE LINE OF INDIA LINONS.
FULL LINE OF DRESS TRIMMINGS AND DROP ORNAMENTS.
COMPLETE LINE OF EMBROIDERIES.
MEN'S SHIRTS, NEW PATTERNS.
LOW IN PRICE.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

[redacted] note pads and rubbers. We can supply these things of the finest qualities at prices which are really low. All grades and styles are here. Some suitable for the office, some for the schools and others for the home. We invite inspection.

C. D. BRONSON.

THE STORY TELLER

The Midland Mail

By VICTOR BRIDGES.

THERE were five of us in the bar parlor, and the conversation centered around ghosts.

The bald-headed man was inclined to be skeptical.

"In my opinion," he declared, "ghosts are all my eye."

"'Ear, 'ear," put in the navvy.

"Talking of ghosts," remarked the tall, clean-shaven man in the corner, "I once underwent what I might describe as a unique experience. Your health, gentlemen!"

He lifted up his glass and then, discovering that it was empty, replaced it on the table and stared thoughtfully at the assembled company.

I rang the bell.

"May I—?"

"Thank you, sir; gin and stout and a squeeze of lemon."

For a moment I hesitated, then I repeated, firmly: "Gin and stout and a squeeze of lemon."

After all the man's life was his own.

There was a minute's silence.

"If it would not be troubling you too much—" I began.

He glanced across. "Perhaps you are interested in the subject of spirits, sir."

"Well, yes," I said, apologetically.

"Then if the other gentlemen—?"

There was a chorus of assent.

"Let's 'ave it," remarked the navvy, resignedly.

"Well, gentlemen, the incident that I am going to relate took place about 20 years ago. I was playing juvenile lead in a stock season in Birmingham at the time, and received an invitation to bicycle over to supper with a friend of mine who lived some eight miles out of the town."

The navvy took a short clay pipe from his mouth, and laughed derisively.

"That's a lie," he said. "There wasn't no bikes 20 years ago."

This put the tall man on his dignity.

"High bicycles, my friend, were invented some years before you were born."

The navvy looked abashed. "O—'igh bicycles. Beg your pardon, gen'mun; no offense."

"As I was about to say when I was interrupted," proceeded the narrator, severely, "my friend added a note that he would be delighted to welcome anyone else I might care to bring with

OVER THE BROW OF THE OPPOSITE HILL CAME THE COACH.

me, so I decided to take poor old Jim Blagdon, who was playing the chief comedy part. He was a bad actor, but as pleasant a little fellow as you could wish to meet. For some reason or other there was no performance at the theater that night, so we started off in the cool of the evening, and arrived at my friend's house at about eight o'clock. After supper we strolled out into the garden for a smoke; and, while we were sitting there, talking in a desultory sort of fashion, the subject of ghosts came up, just as it has this evening.

"'Why,' said my friend, 'do either of you believe in ghosts?'

"Now, as it happened, ghosts were Jim's special hobby. All his life it had been his chief ambition to see one, but try as he would nothing would induce them to come near him.

"'Believe,' said he, in answer to my friend; 'I should think I did believe. Night after night I have waited about in churchyards and haunted houses, but I have never had the privilege of being chosen.'

"'Well,' said my friend, with a chuckle, 'you will have a chance of seeing one to-night, anyway!'

"Jim sat up at once, his eyes shining with excitement. 'Where?' he cried. 'Where?'

"'Have you never heard the story of the "Midland Mail?" Eighty years ago it ran away just outside Birmingham, and went into the river about half a mile below this house. Of course, I myself don't believe in that sort of foolishness, but they do say that this night every five years it comes racing up the main road, with old Jem Hollis, the driver, on the box, pulling his soul out in a last effort to stop the horses, the guard blowing his horn and the passengers all hanging on to their seats, shrieking with terror.'

"I thought Jim would go off his head with excitement.

"'O, but this is splendid,' he cried. 'Splendid! What time does the apparition appear?'

"'Somewhere about half-past ten it is supposed to be due. It seems to turn up any part of the road, judging from the accounts of the people who declare that they have seen it.'

"'We must leave at once,' shouted Jim, turning to me. 'It is a quarter past now.'

"'Hang it all,' I objected; 'I don't want to see the thing; I had much rather not.'

"But Jim wouldn't hear of my staying behind, and even tried to persuade my friend to come some part of the way with us.

"'Not I,' he declared, laughing. 'What are you going to do when you see it?'

"'Ride into it,' said Jim, getting on to his bike.

"'Well, don't hurt it. Good night and good luck to you both.'

"Gentlemen, we started off. It was a bright starlight night, and the moon lit up the white road before us as plainly as though it had been day. Jim kept on muttering to himself, and staring out ahead for some sign of the coach.

"'Are you really going to ride into it, Jim?' I asked.

"'Rather!' he said; 'right into the middle.'

"'You had better not,' I answerrd; 'ghosts are funny things.'

"'Nonsense! Fancy the glorious sensation of going slap through a coach and four!'

"'Just as you like,' I said; 'it doesn't seem to appeal to me, so I shall get off when I see it coming.'

"We rode on for another mile or so in silence, and I was just beginning to think how disappointed poor old Jim would be if nothing turned up, when suddenly, far off in the distance, we heard the faint rumble of an approaching vehicle.

"'Listen!' said Jim.

"We jumped off and stood in the middle of the road, as still as death. Nearer and nearer it came, and above the beat of the horses and the rolling of the wheels, we could plainly hear the sound of people shouting.

"Jim was panting with excitement as the noise became louder and louder.

"'Look!' he yelled; 'look!'

"And, sure enough, over the brow of the opposite hill came the coach. For one second it stood out against the sky, and then thundered madly down the slope.

"'Come on!' cried Jim, jumping on to his bicycle.

"'Get off!' I shrieked.

"I might as well have spoken to the road.

"With his legs over the handles and waving his cap in one hand Jim shot down the hill to meet it.

"On came the coach, swinging from side to side, the old driver making desperate efforts to steady his runaway team. I could see the terror-stricken faces of the passengers, and the horror of the guard as he held on to his seat and blew one frantic blast upon his horn.

"Faster and faster went Jim, closer and closer drew the coach, and at last, still waving his cap triumphantly in the air, he plunged right into the very middle of it!"

There was a long pause.

"And how did he describe his sensations?" I asked.

"He didn't."

"Didn't?" we echoed, with an interrogative ring in our voices.

"No—you see, it happened to be a real coach and four that had run away about two miles down the road, and poor old Jim went into it a bit too hard to be able to give any account of his sensations afterwards. Poor old Jim! I was terribly cut up about it. He was a nice little fellow—a bad actor—but a nice little fellow."

And, shaking his head in a sad manner, the tall man rose and left the room.—Black and White.

A SOFT PLACE TO KNEEL.

How a Stranger in Church Got Even with His Intrusive Neighbors.

"Talking about the crush on the street cars," said a man who came out of a Fifth avenue church on a recent Sunday, according to the New York Sun, "there ought to be a state board of church commissioners to get after some church crushers.

"There are people, and I am sorry to say they are women, who are not satisfied with occupying a whole pew, but they want some of the pew adjoining. I was shown to a sitting in this church today, and there was just room enough for me to squeeze in. The only vacant spot was next to the partition of the adjoining pew, and this was not vacant when I reached it.

"The women who occupied the pew adjoining had piled their muffs, wraps and umbrellas on the end of the pew into which I was shown. I waited for them to remove their belongings, but they were about as busily engaged in reading their prayer books at the time as some men are with newspapers on a Ninth avenue elevated express train in the morning.

"As they made no move to accommodate me I just dumped their traps on the floor, and when I knelt I had a soft place for my knees.

"After the service I politely handed the women their furs etc., and they didn't even thank me. They just glared at me."

New Dusting Device.

A broomless housewife has become a possibility. A Yankee has invented a machine which sweeps and dusts a room by suction from an air pump in the basement. All that is necessary is to pass a hose nozzle over the carpets and furniture. The suction through it carries the dust particles to the cellar, none of them being thrown into the air of the apartment.

Sheep Islands of Maine.

When an island off the coast of Maine is good for nothing else it is turned into a sheep ranch and much money is made in this way.

ONE CENT A MONTH.

Every Pole in the World Assessed to Raise a Fund for Polish Resurrection.

Since the emperor of Germany began to direct his attention to measures aimed against his Polish subjects in Prussia the Polish national movement in the United States, and indeed all over the world, has taken on increased activity. The movement has never entirely died out in this country, states the New York Sun.

Chicago, Baltimore and Washington have always been active centers for Polish agitation, and the large Polish population of New York is now taking a new interest in the movement. The gathering of funds for the furtherance of Polish national resurrection has gone on steadily even during long periods when the Polish movement attracted no special attention.

An active supporter of the movement says that his people have learned the futility of insurrections under ordinary conditions and have determined to await the opportunity that a general European war or some special conditions in the states that have partitioned Poland will afford. While awaiting this movement the Poles are preparing for it. They know that when the opportunity comes it will be too late to prepare.

A singular accomplishment of the Polish movement is the assessment laid on every Pole in whatever part of the world. The assessment is only one cent a month, but falls upon every man, woman and child of the Polish race, and very few refuse to pay it, while many contribute much more than the regular assessment.

It is held that the movement will profit most from an assessment so low that even the poorest can pay it, for thus the largest possible number of Poles can be kept interested. The money thus collected is forwarded through secret channels to Switzerland, where the treasurer resides, and is used as seems best to the managers of the movement.

Probably some of it has been used to enable Poles to buy back the estates in Prussia bought by the German government some years ago and sold to German colonists. Other appropriations are made for various objects bearing directly or indirectly upon the national movement.

Money for these purposes flows in freely, and if there seemed an early prospect of special activity the subscriptions would be enormously increased. The obtaining of money is the easiest part of the propaganda, for the Polish national movement is furthered by great variety of organizations.

Shooting societies, athletic societies, beneficial societies of various sorts, all have some relation to the national movement. At the same time the Polish Catholic priests in this country and throughout the world zealously foster the national spirit in their congregations. No people are truer to the Catholic church than the Poles, and the priests respond by being peculiarly sympathetic with the national aspirations of their people.

There are some very successful Poles in this city and elsewhere in the country, and the solidarity of the resident Poles is remarkable. Noble and peasant come together in pleasanter intercourse, and are at one in their desire for the furtherance of the national movement.

National customs and the national dress are preserved as far as possible, and in their interest in these things poor and rich are alike. A lecturer who was seeking to borrow for purposes of illustration a woman's cloak of the Polish national pattern asked for such a garment at a Polish shoemaker's shop which she visited, and soon afterward received an inquiry on the subject from a Polish nobleman living in this country.

The Polish nobles, indeed, are often engaged in the hardest kind of labor in the land of their adoption. A few are employed as linguists in this city and in the departments at Washington.

A NEPHEW FROM AMERICA.

Unpleasant Surprise Given His Relatives When He Met Them in France.

A Paris tradesman named Bandal received a telegram from Havre a few days ago informing him that one of his nephews who had lived in America for the last 20 years was about to return to France. The telegram added that the nephew was anxious to entertain his relatives at dinner at a restaurant in Paris, after which there would be a distribution of surprise packets.

The uncle issued the invitations. The nephew duly arrived and was received with great hospitality and the banquet took place, covers being laid for 15. The traveler created a most favorable impression upon his relatives and told some very extraordinary stories of his adventures and life generally in America. At the conclusion of the feast he announced that a famous Indian chief, whom he knew well, had confided to him in gratitude for a service rendered a secret process for changing gold into silver and silver into gold. He placed his own watch and chain in a napkin and asked his guests to lend him their rings, watches and other jewelry, so that he could illustrate the process.

The request was complied with and the jewelry was placed in a napkin. The nephew rose and requested them to keep silence. He said it was necessary they should be in darkness for a few moments to insure success of the process, and when it was completed they would see the surprise he had prepared for them. The electric light was extinguished.

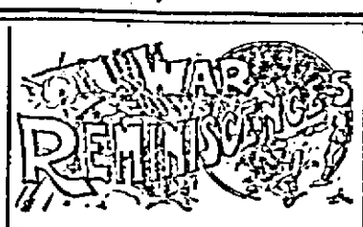
The diners sat in darkness and silence for a few minutes. One of the party became impatient and struck a match, says the London Globe, and then the nephew had decamped with the jewelry.

An Opinion.

Knicker—Highead boasts he is a self-made man.

Bocker—Well, he must have called himself out on strike before he finished the job.—N. Y. Sun.

None will be surprised that there are no women among the soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States government, yet there are 153 women employed as "boatmen" and sailors.



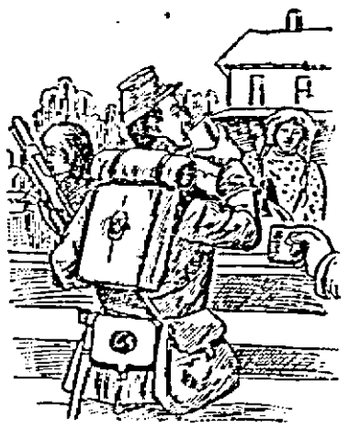
SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

Sufferings of the Men on Long Tramps with Heavy Loads in Bad Weather.

Marching is often more trying than fighting. The results of a campaign may be determined as really by the heroism of the march as by heroism of the battle. The private soldier must carry his equipment and provisions. In the '60's these consisted of a knapsack containing his clothing, piece of tent, blankets and such toilet articles and writing materials as he chose to carry. His haversack contained three days' rations, consisting of pork, hardtack, sugar and coffee; also knife, fork, spoon, plate and tin cup. The knapsack, haversack and canteen for water were supported by straps over his shoulders. The belt supported the cartridge box, containing 40 rounds, each bullet of an ounce weight, cap box and seabbard for the bayonet. In addition to this was the musket; mine—the heaviest in the company—with the bayonet, weighed 13½ pounds. The total weight was usually about 45 pounds. In wet weather much more, says the Epworth Herald.

Troops march by the flank in columns of fours, using the route step. They ordinarily cover 12 or 15 miles per day. Under urgent conditions they are sometimes forced to 25 or even 30 miles in a day. In the Gettysburg campaign the army of the Potomac marched 125 miles in four days, and the Sixth corps, on July 2, made the unprecedented march of over 40 miles.

On July 1, 1863, 21,000 men under Gens. Reynolds and Howard unexpectedly came face to face with over 40,000 confederates a little west of Gettysburg. The terrible fighting of that day resulted in the death of Gen. Reynolds and the union troops being forced back to Cemetery Hill. Gen. Meade ordered the army to Gettysburg. His courier found the Sixth corps at Manchester, Md., midway between Baltimore and Gettysburg. After wandering in the woods half the night the corps filed upon the pike at sunrise, July 2, and without breakfast began the race for Gettysburg. The troops were worn with long marching and weary from loss of sleep. Some of the men suffered with bleeding feet. A few were barefooted and all with shoes well worn. The sun rose with fervent heat. The mercury soon reached the 90's. The dust, fine and powdery, covered the marching column as with a cloud. Hour after



REFRESHMENTS CAME IN UNEXPECTED MANNER.

hour passed without halt. Twenty minutes for dinner was the only halt in more than 35 miles. With the afternoon the pace of the hurried march increased. The reason thereof was evident. Great clouds of white smoke rising over yonder "round tops," and the boom! boom! boom! of distant cannon told that the battle was on. The heat increased. Thirst was intense. The power of endurance was almost exhausted, when refreshment came in an unexpected manner. Farmers having spiked boards on top of their door yard fences were drawing water in barrels, and the women and children, God bless them, with cups, bowls and basins, were dipping the cool water and placing it within the thirsty soldiers' reach. Men would rush from the ranks, drink the refreshing draught and double-quick back into place. Among the many monuments that mark deeds of valor on that field of carnage should be one to the women and children who served cold water to the soldiers on that memorable march.

Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

Representative Meyer, of New Orleans, was in a group of former confederate soldiers, who were telling war stories in the democratic cloakroom. Somebody mentioned Gen. "Ben" Butler and the historical spoons.

"Spoons!" snorted Meyer. "Did I ever tell you what those soldiers of Butler's did to my folks? I was away fighting when they entered New Orleans. A squad of them came into my house, where my mother was cooking dinner. What do you suppose they did?"

"Stole the dinner," said Representative Spight, of Mississippi.

"Stole the dinner, my eye!" said Meyer. "They threw the dinner on the floor and stole the stove."—Washington Correspondence N. Y. World.

Saw Lincoln Shot.

Washington's body servants and the men who saw Lincoln shot will all die some day. It isn't in the nature of things for them to live always. One of the last-named has just passed away in Oswego, N. Y. He was a real one, too. His name was R. W. Loring, and he was a lieutenant in the United States navy at that time. He witnessed the tragedy, and helped to carry Lincoln to the house in which he died, just across the way from the theater where Booth committed the dastardly deed.—National Tribune.

A WAR-TIME HEROINE.

How the Daughter of John M. Palmer Stood Off a Band of Guerillas.

There is a story connected with the earlier life of the late John M. Palmer, of Illinois, that, though told before, will bear repeating, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It was nearing the close of the civil war. Gen. Palmer, on one of his visits to his home at Carlinville, had brought with him a negro boy, Martin, from the south, and had turned him over to the care of his family when he went back to the army.

It was not long before it became evident that the whole proceeding was obnoxious to the southern sympathizers living in the little town, and there were many. The Palmer family heard vague whispers about the "guerrillas," then flourishing about the country, and they kept Martin close at home.

But early one morning, when the sun was just reddening the east, a band of about 20 masked men rode to the house to demand the boy. Con-

"I'LL SHOOT THE FIRST MAN!"

sternation reigned inside when the family heard the noise, for there were no men in the house—a fact the band outside very probably knew.

Then Miss Bettie, the 18-year-old daughter of the house, took command. Her brown eyes flashed as the knocking became imperative, and taking down a pistol from the shelf, ordered the ashen-hued Martin to go to his room and lock himself in. She said afterward that he had turned from coal-black to a leaden gray, after the manner of frightened darkies. Then to the door she stepped and opened it.

"What do you want?" she demanded bravely, but with quick-beating heart.

"We want the boy, Martin," the spokesman answered, "and be quick about it, too. We know he's here."

"Well, you can't have him," said Miss Bettie, "and I'll shoot the first man that tries to step into the house!" and she flourished the revolver unflinchingly. The men cursed a little and made threats, but no one offered to move toward the determined little lady, and, after a whispered consultation, galloped away.

Then Miss Bettie went into the house—and wept. But she was called "the daughter of her father," and a heroine, and was presented with a fine pistol that to-day she shows to grown-up children.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATES.

Cost of Marking the Resting Place of Those Who Died in the North.

Secretary Root lately forwarded to the senate military committee a memorandum prepared by Quartermaster General Ludington in regard to the bill introduced by Senator Foraker to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the confederate army and navy and directing the secretary of war to ascertain the localities and condition of the graves of such soldiers who died in federal prisons and military hospitals in the north during the civil war, and who were buried near their places of confinement, reports the Washington Star.

Gen. Ludington said that it appears that 20,132 confederate prisoners of war were buried in 89 localities throughout the country, many having been buried in trenches, as in the case of the confederates removed from Fort Delaware and Pea Patch island, Pa., to the Finns Point national cemetery, New Jersey. He said that it would be impracticable to identify individual graves, notwithstanding the names of the persons may be found on record. He also states that the appropriation of $100,000 made by the bill is inadequate for the purpose, the headstones costing $2.12 each at the place of manufacture, to which $1.25 approximately should be added for handling, transportation and setting. An estimate of $200,000 is submitted for the work.

Didn't Know His Own Son.

During the battle of Antietam, one of the bloodiest in the civil war, there had been a sharp engagement of artillery and the confederate battery from Rockbridge, Va., was standing waiting orders when Gen. Lee rode by and stopped a moment. A dirty-faced driver about 17 said to him:

"General, are you going to put us in again?"

Think of such a question from such a source to the general of the army, especially when that general's name was Lee.

"Yes, my boy," the stately officer kindly answered. "I have to put you in again. But what is your name? Your face seems familiar, somehow."

"I don't wonder you didn't know me, sir," laughed the lad, "I'm so dirty. But I'm Bob."

It was the general's youngest son, whom he had thought safe at the Virginia military institute. "God bless you, my son; do your duty," and the general rode on.—Chicago Chronicle.

Sergeant Mason.

Sergt. John A. Mason, the soldier who tried to anticipate the law by attempting to kill Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, has taken up his abode in the soldiers' home at Dayton, where he will end his days. For the attempt on Guiteau's life Mason, who belonged to an artillery regiment, was court-martialed and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, but President Arthur pardoned him. He is an old man now.—National Tribune.

PROVE DOAN'S FREE HELP.

Those who doubt, who think because other Kidney Remedies do them no good, who feel discouraged, they profit most by the Free Trial of Doan's Kidney Pills. The wondrous results stamp Doan merit.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

SALEM, IND., Feb. 5, 1903.—"I received the trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills and I must confess they did me wonderful good. It seems strange to say that I had tried several kinds of kidney medicines without doing me any good. I had backache, pain in my bladder and scalding urine, and the sample package sent me stopped it all in a few days, and with the package I am now using from our drug store I expect to be cured permanently. It is wonderful, but sure and certain the medicine does its work. I was in constant misery until I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills."—CHAS. R. COOK, P. O. Box 90, Salem, Washington Co., Ill.

SOUTH BARTONVILLE, ILL., Feb. 8, 1903.—"I received the trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills and have bought several boxes of my druggist. They have done me much good. I was hardly able to do any work until I began taking them; now I can work all day and my back does not get the least bit tired." BIRD GRAY.

FREE—TO MAKE YOU A FRIEND.

Doan's Kidney Pills,

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

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Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.

Business Chances.

The M. K. & T. Ry. has a well established Industrial Department, aiding in the selection of sites and locations for industries of all kinds along its lines. Write if you are interested. We will send book, "Business Chances," and any other information wanted. Address James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, M. K. & T. Ry., 204 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

In the Gallery.

Jimmy—I'd like ter have an opry glass some time.

Tommy—Oh, I dunno! I guess some uv dem gals on de stage looks better widdout one.—Judge.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds, cure Feverishness, Constipation and destroy Worms. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "axes yoh advice simply to have somebody to hol' 'sponsible if things goes wrong."—Washington Star.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It is a great misfortune not to have sense enough to speak well and judgment enough to speak little.—Cato.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

The man with the muck rake has a large family—mostly rakes.—United Presbyterian.

Iowa Farms $4 Per Acre Cash, bal. ⅓ crop till paid. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

Flattery gilds the pose it intends to kill.—Ram's Horn.

Any one can dye with Putnam Fadeless Dye, no experience required.

A man's bull-head-dress is his worst enemy.—Chicago Daily News.

RUNNING FOR COVER.

THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING (SAME IN BLACK AND YELLOW) WILL COVER YOU AND KEEP YOU DRY IN THE WETTEST WEATHER.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited TORONTO, CAN.

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Buy your goods at Wholesale Prices.

Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent upon receipt of 13 cents. This amount does not even pay the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith. Better send for it now. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you also?

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO

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A 50 Cent Hat BY MAIL

MEN'S HAT NO. 1. In soft rough finish. Colors: Grey Mix and Blk. Mix. In smooth finish. Colors: Black, Brown and Steel.

This hat is either style of finish and post-paid on receipt of 50 cents in cash, postal order or stamps. Money back if not satisfactory. We refer to the First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y. Send for catalogue for other Men's and Boy's hats.

MIDDLETOWN HAT CO., 36 MILL ST., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

LADY ON EDITORIAL STAFF OF LEADING RELIGIOUS WEEKLY

Sends the Following Grand Testimonial to the Merits of Cuticura Remedies in the Treatment of Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp.

"I wish to give my testimony to the efficiency of the Cuticura Remedies in what seems to me two somewhat remarkable cases. I had a number of skin tumours—small ones—on my arms which had never given me serious trouble; but about two years ago one came on my throat. At first it was only about as large as a pinhead, but, as it was in a position where my collar, if not just right, would irritate it, it soon became very sensitive and began to grow rapidly. Last spring it was as large, if not larger, than a bean. A little unusual irritation of my collar started it to swelling, and in a day or two it was as large as half an orange. I was very much alarmed, and was at a loss to determine whether it was a carbuncle or a malignant tumor.

"My friends tried to persuade me to consult my physician; but dreading that he would insist on using the knife, I would not consent to go. Instead I got a small bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and a box of Cuticura Ointment. I took the former according to directions, and spread a thick layer of the Ointment on a linen cloth and placed it on the swelling. On renewing it I would bathe my neck in very warm water and Cuticura Soap. In a few days the Cuticura Ointment had drawn the swelling to a head, when it broke. Every morning it was opened with a large sterilized needle, squeezed and bathed, and fresh Ointment put on. Pus and blood, and a yellow, cheesy, tumorous matter came out. In about three or four weeks' time this treatment completely eliminated boil and tumor. The soreness that had extended down into my chest was all gone, and my neck now seems to be perfectly well.

"About five or six years ago my sister had a similar experience. She had two large lumps come under her right arm, the result of a sprain. They grew rapidly, and our physician wanted to cut them out. I would not listen to it, and she tried the Cuticura Remedies (as I did a few months ago) with magical effect. In six weeks' time the lumps had entirely disappeared, and have never returned.

"I have great faith in the Cuticura Remedies, and I believe they might be as efficacious in similar cases with other people, and thus save much suffering, and perhaps life. I have derived so much benefit from the use of them myself that I am constantly advising others to use them. Recently I recommended them to an office boy for his father, who was disabled with salt rheum. The man's feet were swollen to an enormous size, and he had not worked for six weeks. Two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment worked a perfect cure. You never saw a more grateful man in your life.

"I am very much interested in another case where I have recommended Cuticura just now. My housemaid's mother has a goitre which had reached a very dangerous point. The doctors told her that nothing could be done; that she could live only two or three weeks, and that she would die of strangulation. She was confined to her bed, and was unable to speak, when her daughter, at my suggestion, tried the effect of the Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. Strange to say, she was very shortly relieved of the most distressing symptoms. The swelling seemed to be exteriorized, and she is now able to be around her house, and can talk as well as ever.

"It seems to me that I have pretty good grounds for believing that Cuticura Remedies will prove successful in the most distressing forms of blood and skin humours, and if you wish to use my testimonial as herein indicated, I am willing that you should do so, with the further privilege of revealing my name and address to such persons as may wish to substantiate the above statements by personal letter to me."

Chicago, Nov. 12, 1902.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 60), Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap 25c. per cake. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 Pages, 200 Diseases, with Illustrations, Testimonials, and Formulas in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

A WEDDING TRIP

By SOPHIE HAMMOND.

IT WAS the second day out from Havre. The sea was demonstrating how disagreeable, in a quiet way, it could be; and the deck was emptying rapidly into the staterooms.

Powell, smoking with his back to the rail, was realizing what a bore it was to be crossing with a mob of French people, and not an acquaintance on board. That girl with the wind-blown hair over there was an American; but how the dickens—

The occupant of a steamer chair near him got up suddenly, and the movement made him turn. As his glance fell upon the pallid old lady who had arisen, he smiled quickly.

"Miss Lockhart!" he exclaimed. "Why, I didn't know you were aboard. I'm afraid you're finding this motion unpleasant. Can I—get you anything?"

The old lady clutched the rail, turning a shade more livid.

"Thank you, Capt. Powell," she gasped, stiffly, "but my niece will assist me."

The girl had put down her writing and came hastily forward.

"Oh, Aunt Emily, I'm afraid you're not feeling well," she murmured, anxiously. "Let me send for—"

"Help me to my stateroom, Madge," said the old lady with dignity. "I am ill."

When the niece came back to her scattered writing materials an hour later, Powell turned from his contemplation of the sea.

"I hope your aunt is better, Miss Lockhart," he said, with polite solicitude.

The girl raised her eyes, and looked at him curiously for a moment.

"Thank you," she said, formally, dropping them again; "just now she is asleep, but I am afraid she is suffering a great deal."

"Oh, she'll probably be all right by morning," Powell observed, reassuringly. "It's this nasty rocking that knocked her up."

"When Aunt Emily goes below it is long before she reappears," she said. Then she looked at him again. "It was in Florida that you met her, wasn't it?" she asked.

"Yes, last winter. We were both on a search for health. I don't think she remembered me at first."

She had taken up her portfolio and opened it on her knee.

"Oh, she knew you perfectly," she said; and resumed her writing so ostensibly that Powell, after a moment, shrugged his shoulders and walked off.

But there really wasn't another soul on the boat to speak to. He couldn't talk French to the French women; and, looking them over, he decided that he wouldn't if he could. For awhile he wandered about, bored and aimless. But finally he found himself again by the side of his reserved young countrywoman, doing his usually successful best to make himself entertaining. And afterward, whenever she was on deck, he was generally to be found beside her.

She was rather unappreciative at first. She didn't laugh whenever she might have been expected to; and she let him do most of the talking. But now and then a subject would come up so particularly interesting that she was drawn into it in spite of herself, and after several such relapses the stiffness couldn't be regained. He told her stories of the army in the Philippines, and of the adventures, thrilling and ludicrous, of his own regiment; they talked of the old world sights they had both seen; they discussed religion liberally, ethics gingerly, politics warmly. They were both clever; the universe was about them, inviting criticism; they dissected heaven and earth. And if sometimes a trick of her eyelashes, or the sunlight in her hair, got in the way of his logic, he honestly didn't recognize the symptoms.

When they were more than half way across Miss Emily put in a brief appearance on deck. Powell had counted on a good deal of friendliness from her, for she had shown him quite marked attention when his wound had made him something of a lion. But the mal-de-mer seemed to have worked havoc with her disposition, and she responded to all attempts at conversation with a resentful snappishness that was disconcerting. So that the regret caused by her second forced retirement was not unalloyed.

It was the chance remark of a passenger passing him in the moonlight—"Only two more days aboard,"—that brought Powell to a sudden realization of what the fates had been weaving.

He sat up straight and stared out across the ocean.

"I've been forgetting everything," he muttered. "I ought to have told them, of course; but 'pon my word, I didn't think of it. Well, if there's any harm done"—he drew his breath sharply—"it's only to myself."

There was a brushing of skirts past him.

"I can't persuade her to move," said a girl's voice, plaintively, as its owner sank into her steamer chair. "I really believe she is worse now than she was at first. To think of her having come abroad for the sea air, and being forced to stay in that stuffy little purgatory all the way across! And it's been such lovely weather, too!"

"Perfect," Powell acquiesced, glancing up at the brilliant sky. "A contrast to when I crossed in the other direction a month ago—on my wedding trip."

His companion looked up.

"Your wedding trip!" she repeated, with a slightly puzzled smile. "What has happened to the bride?"

"I don't know," said Powell, savagely, "or care!"

The girl laughed.

"How ghastly!" she murmured.

"Oh, I'm in earnest," said Powell, jerkily. "Didn't you read in the papers about that old millionaire who left half of his money to the son of one friend and half to the daughter of another, on condition that they'd marry each other, and not let any of his accumulations get into the hands of people he didn't know? Well, I'm the man in the story. We'd never set eyes on each other, but we both wanted the money, so we complied with the proviso."

"You—married her?" asked the girl, paling a little.

"Six months ago, in New York. It must have looked a queer affair to outsiders. One doleful morning my lawyer and I drove to the magistrate's office, and as we came in one door, another lawyer, with an old gentleman and lady and three girls, all in short skirts and shirt waists and brown veils, entered by another. We all bowed, and then the magistrate called our names, and I and one of the girls—it might have been any of them, for all I knew—went up to a desk, and answered a few questions, and wrote our names. The lawyers gave us each a deed of separation to go in force at the door. Then we all bowed again, and the family party got into a carriage and drove off, and I—I had a two months' furlough, you know—for the honeymoon—came abroad to get out of the talk."

His listener's color had faded entirely.

"Her name was Margaret Kennedy, wasn't it?" she asked, slowly. "I went to school with her. She—"

"Oh, you needn't hesitate," said Powell, with a short laugh. "I've had several fetching descriptions of her. She's a Jew at a bargain, I know by experience. And her voice, and—er—looks, impressed me even through the veil."

"She wasn't pretty, certainly, or very popular; but she was well born, of course, and thoroughly well bred"—she was speaking with an evident effort now.

"Oh, there is the steward," she said, rising. "I—I must see if he hasn't something I can coax auntie to eat."

Powell gazed after her, his face rather colorless, too.

"It can't be that she—Bah, I haven't the right to even think of such a thing. She'd resent it desperately," he said under his breath, turning again to the sea. "Wonder if I can get through the next two days without behaving like a cad?"

But in the morning Miss Emily emerged from her seclusion, probably against her will, and the day passed quite unconstrainedly. When the last morning came Powell was silent and stern, and Madge was absorbedly solicitous of her aunt's comfort; but the final parting was conventional enough.

As their cab bore the aunt and niece away from the docks, the girl drew a quick sigh.

"A soldier and a gentleman!" she murmured, with a little laugh; but there was a glow in her face, nevertheless.

The city awoke under the weeping skies. Powell, in his club window, gazed gloomily down on the dripping streets. The disgust that his whole appearance bespoke, however, was not for the dismal prospect, but for the years that were stretching, in his imagination, interestless and wearisome ahead of him. He was sick of the army, he told himself, and, worse, sick of civilization. As for that pile of money in the bank—he loathed the thought of it.

One of the club servants brought him a letter, and he tore it open indifferently; but his face changed as he drew it out.

"I would not write this," he read, "except that you would learn it from some one else. It was your own mistake in the beginning, you will remember, in taking for granted that my name was the same as that of my mother's sister. And, in self-defense, I could not do less than leave you under the delusion, though my aunt strongly disapproved. I am sorry that the only time we are likely to meet, I should seem to have been passing under false colors. But for the future, I beg you will believe, I shall take as good care of your name as you shall yourself. Margaret Kennedy Powell."

Without a change in his attitude, Powell stood staring down at the paper in his hand. Then he winced sharply.

"What a fool I must have looked!" he muttered, the dark color rising in his face.

Miss Lockhart was deep in the apprehensive delights of unpacking her bric-a-brac, when a maid, entering, announced:

"A gentleman for Mrs. Powell."

"It's the landlord," said Miss Lockhart, sharply. "I expected him. Mind, Madge, if he asks for another cent, you go!"

Her niece had risen from beside a trunk, with changing color, and put her hand nervously to her hair.

"Very well, auntie," she murmured vaguely, from the door.

In the hall below she paused before the drawing-room portieres; then, parting them, stopped short on the threshold.

"Capt. Powell!" she exclaimed, in a low voice.

He came quickly forward.

"Oh, you knew I would come," he said, unsmilingly, taking her hands.

She laughed.

"You've made a complete fool of me, I know," he said, flushing. "It must have been tremendously amusing. Heaven only knows what I said; but you've paid me out for it in the last two hours. I've been a victim of complications from the first. But—oh, Madge—I needn't begin at the beginning, need I?"

She drew away her hands, and lifted her head in the air.

"Certainly," she said. — National Magazine.

Fierce Colorado Hogs.

The wild hogs of southern Colorado share with the peccaries of Central and South America the reputation of being the fiercest, most vindictive and toughest animals of the western hemisphere. They will follow tenaciously, tree and starve out an enemy. Their skins are tough, their vitality is remarkable and their teeth sharp as razors. They travel in small droves and are ready to attack anything, be it man or beast, that arouses their ire. Hunters in southern Colorado always observe the precaution of stationing themselves within reach of a tree when in the neighborhood of a drove. —N. Y. Tribune.

Sheep Islands of Maine.

When an island off the coast of Maine is good for nothing else it is turned into a sheep ranch and much money is made in this way.

LITTLE BOBBY'S TROUBLES

and

How Uncle Will Comforted the Boy's Sorrows

IT HAD been deemed necessary to spank Bobby. When it was all over with the exception of the subdued, spasmodic snuffle, Bobby, whose palpitating heart was sorely grieved, found his way to the library, where his Uncle Will had fled. The door was closed, for Uncle Will claimed he couldn't bear to hear little boys cry. Bobby knocked, and rattled the doorknob.

"Come in," called Uncle Will.

"What—sniff—what are you doin', Uncle Will?" asked Bobby, in a plaintive pipe.

"Reading about lions," was the reply; and Uncle Will bent again over his book.

Bobby advanced, sniffing, and took an humble stand by the arm of his uncle's chair. In Uncle Will's lap, sure enough, lay a large book, on the open page of which was a picture, in colors, of an immense and ferocious

BOBBY AND HIS UNCLE.
("And—Uncle Will—I—I—Aren't Goin' to Bite—Any—More.")

lion in the act of rending a mild gazelle. To look at the scene was to shudder, and Bobby put his finger in his mouth, dreading to think what might happen if the lion should suddenly leap out of the book.

"Does the subject interest you?" Uncle Will asked, encouragingly, putting an arm about his nephew. Bobby climbed into the chair. He felt safer, at any rate, near Uncle Will.

"He won't hurt us, will he?" he remarked, with an air of boldness. "Would he eat us, Uncle Will?"

"'When satiated with food, which he devours while the blood of his prey is yet warm with life,'" read Uncle Will from the book, "'he is stupid, and may be pursued and slain with ease and safety. It is when hungry that he is most dangerous to the hunter. The natives build great circular bonfires—'"

"Once at the circus, Uncle Will," breathlessly broke in Bobby, wriggling, "w'y—w'y—you tooked me to the circus!"

"Very good, so far," said Uncle Will, with a knowing smile; "and very true. Go on."

"And—and—we saw some lions, didn't we, Uncle Will?"

Uncle Will chuckled.

"I thought we would soon come to our point," said he to himself. Then aloud: "We certainly did, Bobby. They were 'corkers,' too, weren't they?"

"Uncle Will," cried Bobby, squirming with excitement at so reckless a thought, "suppoin' a grea', grea' big lion comed right in this liberry—w'y—"

"Yes," encouraged Uncle Will—"seeking whom he might devour. I follow you. Go on."

"W'y, we'd—we'd just tell him to go 'way again," said Bobby, with a sweeping gesture of contempt. "And—and he'd go, too, wouldn't he, Uncle Will?"

"Yes; with the exercise of some diplomacy and a stern but polite dismissal, I think we might readily free our library of lions. Now look here, young man," Uncle Will went on, shutting his book and drawing Bobby closely to him, so that the yellow curls clustered confidingly upon his shoulder and a warm little breath swept his cheek, "what was all that trouble I heard awhile ago? Were you a party to it?"

"I got a spankin'," Bobby remarked, with a yawn.

"So? What was that for?"

"I was naughty."

"Oh, that is very painful news!" Uncle Will exclaimed.

"Nurse wouldn't let me eat my doughnut," Bobby admitted, frankly.

"Did mamma say you might eat your doughnut?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why didn't you?"

"Uncle Will, I told you once. Nurse said I must wait for luncheon."

"And then what happened?"

"I bit the horrid old nurse, that's what I did!"

"Just like the lion when he is hungry," suggested Uncle Will, kissing the childish forehead tenderly. "Snarling and biting, and saying bad, bad words," he added as if to himself; "just like the lion. I am surprised and shocked to think that my nephew would do such things."

Bobby cuddled closer to Uncle Will, and hid his face.

"I was hungry," he murmured.

Uncle Will smiled, and stroked the downy cheek. To be hungry explained so much! Even the ravenous lion was docile when his hunger had been satisfied. And wherein lay the difference? Boy—lion; lion—boy? Uncle Will had been hungry himself. Once, in the Philippines, on a long march, he had been so terribly hungry it had seemed to him he would have to break the military rules for the sake of food, even at risk of being court-martialed. He had bitten no one, it was true; but as he now thought of that time it appeared to him his salvation had rested in the fact that he had not been forbidden to bite. The first sign of opposition would have thrown him and many another into open revolt.

He condensed this chain of thought into a few simple words, and Bobby listened while he told of that fearful march, and of the reward of waiting that came with the sinking sun.

"Uncle Will," said Bobby, drowsily, as the narrative drew to a close, "did you shoot any lions in the war?"

"No, Bobby," answered Uncle Will. "I saw some, though."

"Really truly live ones, Uncle Will?"

"Well—er—it amounted to that, yes."

"And you tooked me to the circus; didn't you, Uncle Will?"

"So I am led to believe."

"And they was lions there, wasn't they?"

"Yes, laddie. And they bit, and scratched, and snarled."

"Uncle Will."

"What, dear?"

"I love you, Uncle Will."

As Bobby said this, Uncle Will's eyes grew moist, and he smiled through his tears—tears of love for the precious boy whose little heart he so well understood, but he did not answer.

"And—Uncle Will—I—I—aren't goin' to bite—any—more."—R. B. Richardson, in St. Nicholas.

COOKING FOOD FOR NIGHTINGALES.

ON the banks of the Elbe a curious sight may frequently be seen. Men and women come there in the evening and light fires, near which they carefully spread spacious cloths. In a few minutes swarms of May flies, those delicate little creatures whose earthly life lasts only for a few hours, hover around the fires, and speedily hundreds, nay thousands, of them are burned and fall on the cloths.

After a sufficient supply of flies has been gathered in this way the fires are extinguished and the cloths are carefully raised from the ground and taken home. On the following morning they are placed in a garden on a sunny spot, the result being that the bodies of the flies become thoroughly parched.

The flies are then ready for market, says the New York Herald, and are sold for a few cents a quart to dealers in birds, who say that there is no better food for nightingales, robins and other feathered pets.

Only the bodies are used for this purpose, and therefore before they are sent to market the utmost pains are taken to see that all the wings have been removed.

Hints for Popcorn Lovers.

Popcorn is such an invariable part of various entertainments that directions for popping it may be appreciated. Put the regular quantity—that is, a very small quantity—into the popper, and hold it under the cold-water faucet long enough to thoroughly saturate the kernels. Shake the popper, and place it on the back of the range to allow the corn to dry. Then pop. The kernels will be very large, and there will be no hard center. The red popcorn is thought to be the best.

The Winter Solstice.

Al. Manack—The days are pretty short now, aren't they?

Willie Everpeigh—I should say so! Seems as if the ink doesn't have time to get dry on a 20-day note before it's due. —Brooklyn Life.

Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

FULL PARTICULARS.

Description of Property That Lacked Nothing in Detail or Completeness.

"In making a deal last year," said a Detroit speculator, according to the Free Press, "I came into possession of the deed to a certain piece of land in North Dakota. The value of the real estate was put at $600, and I paid taxes on it in January, and in February I wrote to the postmaster of the nearest town to send me particulars concerning my holdings. I sent him $2 for his trouble, and he earned the money. He wrote back:

"'Went over to see your land.

"'Cussed poor road all the way.

"'Cussed poor road back again.

"'Most of your land is under water.

"'What ain't under water is afflicted with drought.

"'You've either got to wet it all up or dry it all out.

"'Can't burn up or run away.

"'Keep your taxes up and pray to the Lord.

"'Glad you sent me $2 instead of the deed.

"'If you want any further particulars I'll ship you a barrel of water.'"

Just in Time.

Broadland, So. Dak., Feb. 23rd.—Beadle county has never been so worked up as during the last few weeks. Every one is talking of the wonderful case of G. W. Gray, of Broadland, the particulars of which are best told in the following statement which Mr. Gray has just published:

"I was dying. I had given up all hope. I was prostrate and as helpless as a little babe. I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble for many years and it finally turned to Bright's disease. All medicine had failed and I was in despair.

"I ordered one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and this first box helped me out of bed. I continued the treatment till now I am a strong, well man. I praise God for the day when I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Everybody expected that Mr. Gray would die, and his remarkable recovery is regarded as little short of a miracle by all who know how very low he was. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful remedy.

Gossip may be idle, but it generally stirs up the entire neighborhood.—Chicago Journal.

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Area under crop in Western Canada, 1902, 1,987,330 Acres.

Yield, 1902, 117,922,754 Bushels.

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STAGECOACH DAYS.

Story of a Trip From Portsmouth to London in 1780.

There are men and women—and they are not always the old—who deplore the breathless pace of the age. In stagecoach days, they tell us, life was a different thing. People journeyed through the years leisurely then; existence had a flavor. A century ago a journey meant fellowship and merry adventures and a comfortable enjoyment of the beauties of the landscape.

All this may be so, but a traveler who made the journey from Portsmouth to London in 1780 shows that even stagecoach days had their shadows.

"The getting up on the coach alone was at the risk of one's life," he wrote, "and when I was up I had nothing to hold on to except a little handle at the side. The moment we set off I thought I saw certain death before me. The machine rolled with tremendous rapidity over the stones and every minute seemed to fly in the air, so that it appeared to me a complete miracle that we stuck to the coach at all.

"This continual fear of death at last became insupportable to me, and I carefully crept along the top of the coach and ensconced myself in the basket behind.

"On a sudden the coach proceeded at a rapid rate down a hill. All the boxes, iron nailed and copper fastened, began to dance around me, and every moment I received such violent blows that I thought my last hour had come. Shaken to pieces, bleeding and sore, I crept back to my former position. And it rained incessantly, and as before we were covered with dust so now we were soaked with rain.

"My neighbor every now and then fell asleep and when in this state perpetually rolled and jolted against me with the whole weight of his body, more than once nearly pushing me from the seat to which I clung with the last strength of despair. I looked and certainly felt like a crazy fool when I arrived in London."

The letter is realistic. It is possible that twentieth century traveling, although unromantic, has its compensations after all.—Youth's Companion.

POULTRY POINTERS.

When chickens grow very fast, it sometimes causes leg weakness.

Under usual conditions a variety of food is better than any medicine that can be given.

The only safe way of disposing of dead fowls that have died of any contagious disease is to burn them.

Clover contains two elements that are in demand by the hens—nitrogen and lime. It is rich in the elements required for the whites of eggs.

When roup gets into a flock, it invariably leaves some ailment behind. The fowl that has been subject to it is seldom healthy again.

There is no cure for feather pulling except by more labor and time than an ordinary flock is worth. The best plan is to get rid of the guilty fowls as soon as possible.

A hen seldom begins to eat eggshells until she finds one broken or until she becomes accustomed to eating eggs thrown out into the yard. The safest plan is always to crumble them up fine before feeding.

Taming the Cheetah in India.

The cheetah is tied in all directions, principally from a thick grummet of rope around his loins, while a hood fitted over his head effectually blinds him. He is fastened on a strong cot bedstead, and the keepers and their wives and families reduce him to submission by starving him and keeping him awake. His head is made to face the village street, and for an hour at a time several times a day his keepers make pretended rushes at him and wave cloths, staves and other articles in his face. He is talked to continually, and women's tongues are believed to be the most effective antisoporifics. No created being could resist the effects of hunger, want of sleep and feminine scolding, and the poor cheetah becomes piteously, abjectly tame.—"Beast and Man in India."

Tunnel Discomforts.

The prairie dog that had started out to see the world was taking in the sights in a neighboring village inhabited by his own species.

"Well," he said as he backed hastily out of a subterranean dwelling that a rattlesnake had pre-empted, "I see they have the same tunnel problem to solve here that they have in other cities."—Chicago Tribune.

A Platform Speaker.

"That man," remarked Smithers, "makes a hundred speeches from the platform every day."

"Some great political leader?" asked Smithers.

"No," replied Smithers, "street car conductor. He says, 'Move up forward, please!' every time any one gets on his car."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Advantage of Waiting.

Her Father—But, my boy, surely you are too young to marry Aurelia. How old are you?

Her Suitor—One and twenty, sir.

Her Father—And she is twenty-seven—too great a disparity. Why not wait half a dozen years? Then you'll be twenty-seven and she'll probably be just about the same age as you.

A Sage Conclusion.

Uncle Reuben says: "Arter arguin' fur forty y'ars dat de whale couldn't possibly have swallered Joner and makin' three or four enemies a y'ar ober it I has come to de conclusion dat my belief, one way or de odder, wouldn't [illegible] cents' wuth [illegible] breath [illegible]

GREELEY'S REVENGE.

Outcome of the Editor's Tiff With Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The late Elizabeth Cady Stanton was particularly apt at retort, and one of her swift parries of a thrust delivered by Horace Greeley against her favorite doctrine of woman suffrage is historic.

"Madam," said Horace one day during the civil war, "the ballot and the bullet go together. If you want to vote, are you ready to fight?"

"Certainly, sir," she responded. "I am ready to fight, just as you are fighting, through a substitute."

Notwithstanding their differences of opinion, Mrs. Stanton and Greeley were personally friendly until the New York constitutional convention of 1868. A woman suffrage clause was strenuously pressed upon that body and as vigorously opposed by Mr. Greeley. One day, after the Tribune editor had made some particularly rasping remarks upon the subject, George William Curtis rose and said:

"I have the honor, Mr. Chairman, to present a petition in favor of the woman suffrage amendment signed by Mrs. Horace Greeley and 300 other ladies."

Greeley was furious and rightly ascribed the appearance of the memorial at that moment to Mrs. Stanton.

"Why did you not put my wife's maiden name on that petition and call her Mary Cheney Greeley?" he demanded the next time they met.

"Because," said Mrs. Stanton, "I wanted all the world to know that Horace Greeley's wife protested against her husband's report on the suffrage amendment."

"All right," retorted the editor. "Hereafter you shall always be spoken of in the Tribune as Mrs. Henry B. Stanton." And so it was to the time of her death, although the name of Elizabeth Cady Stanton was known to hundreds of thousands who could not identify the woman by the appellation under which the Tribune, for revenge, tried to obscure her fame.—Pilgrim.

POLITENESS IN JAPAN.

Even "Giving Notice" Is Made an Occasion of Compliments.

Politeness distinguishes the relations between mistresses and maids in Japan. It is so inexorable in Japan that even the ceremony of "giving notice" is turned into an occasion of compliments. There are no vulgar threats or sulkings or recriminations or scoldings or "answering back." A servant will never tell her mistress that she is dissatisfied or has had some better place offered her. That would be unpardonably rude. Instead she asks for a few days' leave of absence. This is willingly granted, for Japanese servants have no settled time for taking holidays.

At the end of the given time the mistress will begin to wonder what has become of the girl. She is not left to wonder long. A letter arrives couched in the most polite and humble terms and giving any excuse but the real one. Sometimes it will be that she has found herself too weak for service or that illness at home detains her. Whatever it may be, the plea is never contested, but accepted as final and a new servant engaged. Then, after some weeks have passed, very likely after taking a fresh place, the old servant will turn up one day, express her thanks for past kindnesses and regrets at not returning in time, will take her arrears of wages and her bundles and disappear forever. So the matter ends with the kindest semblance of feeling on both sides.

If the mistress on her part does not wish to have the girl back, she will not tell her so to her face, but will send word. Even when servants come on trial for a few days they often leave nominally to fetch their belongings or make arrangements for their return, never because they have any "complaints" to make. Any discomfort is to be endured rather than the suspicion of bad manners or of anything leading up to a "scene."

Breaking It Gently.

Young Wife—Why, dear, you were the stroke oar at college, weren't you?

Young Husband—Yes, love.

"And a very prominent member of the gymnastic club."

"I was the captain."

"And quite a hand at all athletic exercises."

"Quite a hand! Why, I was the champion walker, the best runner, the lead man at lifting heavy weights, and as for carrying, why, I assure you I could shoulder with ease a barrel of—"

"Well, love, just please hold the baby for a couple of hours. The nurse has gone out, and I'm tired!"

Tony Weller's Advice.

"And how long," he asked, "have you been a widow?"

"Oh," she replied, with a blush, "the year was up yesterday. But, indeed, I didn't suppose you were so anxious, dearest. You must give me a month at least to get ready."

When he got outside again, he murmured to himself:

"Now I know what old Weller meant."

The Popular Thing to Say.

The sermon was exceptionally long, and the minister had just reached the seventh division of his subject.

"And now, dear brethren," he exclaimed, "what shall I say more?"

"Amen," suggested the thoughtless man who had just waked up.—Chicago Post.

Counsel.

Mr. Meekly—Our neighbor's son is always thrashing my boy. What shall I do about it?

Lawyer—Teach your boy how to fight. Ten dollars, please.—Chicago News.

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CHINESE MAGIC LANTERNS.

How Their Instruments Differ From Those In Use In This Country.

The magic lantern, like porcelain, gunpowder and printing, may have been an invention of the Chinese. For more than twenty centuries it has been a staple amusement in the Celestial empire and has been developed into many forms unknown to the occident. The Middle Kingdom, which has been well termed Topsy Turvy Land, uses the magic lantern in just the opposite manner from what we do, having the light and picture behind the screen, the same as in our parlor amusement of shadowgraphs. The commonest form of the magic lantern in the extreme orient is a large box supported on a tripod or four legged table. The box is about 4 feet wide by 2 high, and its front is made of ground glass, oiled silk or oiled white paper.

Over the box is a light framework of bamboo and cloth, which reaches to the ground and conceals the operator from the audience, but leaves the glass exposed to view. A powerful lamp in front of a concave reflector throws a strong light upon the glass or screen, as the case may be. The top of the box and the sides are half open to permit the introduction of small figures. This arrangement gives four distinct classes of instruments. With all four instruments the exhibitions are given in the streets, squares and market places. They draw audiences ranging from five to thirty and give an entertainment of from five to fifteen minutes in length. Each spectator is supposed to contribute 1 cash, or a twentieth of a cent, when the hat is passed round. Generous or enthusiastic patrons frequently give from 10 to 15 cash, and at the average performance nets the proprietor about 2 cents. This seems ridiculous to Americans, but in a land where an ablebodied man can be hired for 5 cents a day the owner of a successful magic lantern is looked upon as a very well to do individual.

The little plays which are written about the magic figures are as conventional as our own immortal Punch and Judy. The "wicked tiger" depicts the career of a dissolute animal who from killing pigs, dogs and buffaloes finally eats a beautiful maiden and is slain by a Mongolian chief in full armor on horseback. "The wicked wife" forms a compact with the devil, squanders her husband's substance in riotous living and, in the last scene, hangs herself in a blaze of red fire, while the evil one expresses wild joy in extraordinary oriental gesticulations. "The cruel magician," "the grateful dragon," "the fairy foxes" and other bits of eastern folklore afford brief sketches, which are as familiar as household words.—New York Post.

To Give the Sack.

Two noblemen in the reign of Maximilian II.—1564-1576—one a German, the other a Spaniard, who had each rendered a great service to the emperor, asked the hand of his daughter in marriage. Maximilian said that as he esteemed them both alike it was impossible to choose between them, and therefore their own prowess must decide it; but, being unwilling to risk the loss of either by engaging them in deadly combat, he ordered a large sack to be brought and declared that he who should put his rival into it should have his fair Helena. And this whimsical combat was actually performed in the presence of the imperial court and lasted an hour. The unhappy Spanish nobleman was first overcome, and the German succeeded in enveloping him in the sack, took him upon his back and laid him at the emperor's feet. This comical combat is said to be the origin of the phrase "give him the sack," so common in the literature of courting.

One Phase of the Nile.

In the Shab Luka pass we have one of the many instances in which the Nile has hurled itself at an opposing mountain barrier and cut its way through. In fact, it often seems to select these unpropitious places for its course when on each side a few miles away there is a tolerably level, unbroken expanse of desert. For ten miles the river twists in and out before escaping to the open once more. Its current is very rapid, making it well nigh impassable at low water because of the numerous rocks, but at the time of my descent the summer flood was well along, and all but a few of these barriers were hidden below the surface, their presence being marked only by occasional eddies.—Century.

A Comfort Anyway.

"Speaking of gruesome remarks," said the ruddy old Scotch gentleman on his way from the far west to revisit Scotland for the first time in half a century, "there was an old lady friend of mine in San Francisco who persisted in looking upon this journey of mine as a madly adventurous tempting of Providence. 'Yet there is one thing comforts me, Robert, my man,' she said. 'When one dies in voyaging nowadays, they've such excellent facilities for transporting the remains!'"—New York Telegram.

And That Ended Nora.

Mrs. Aufait—Now, Nora, be very careful of this cut glass punch bowl. It cost a mint of money.

Nora—Indade, mum! Well, it's rale tough. Sure an' I dropped it three times a'ready an' niver fazed it.—Life.

His Query.

She—Do I really love you, Cholly? Why, I'd sooner be miserable with you than happy with some other fellow.

He—But are you sure you won't find some other chap that you'd sooner be miserable with?—Puck.

When a woman loves a man to the point of distraction, other women abuse her for not having "more pride."—Atchison Globe.

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Babylonian Creation Legends.

The story of the creation, as told on the clay tablets of ancient Babylon, is interesting. Several deities appear to have been regarded as in existence at the beginning of things. At least two, Apsu and Tiamat, represented chaos, and the former rebelled against the gods in consequence. The chief struggle was between him and Ea, whose son, Bel, created the world. Man was made by Marmuk, who in spite of the difference in name may have been identical with Bel. The creation of man was the culminating event of the history. Marmuk told Ea that he intended to perform his task and asked his father to behead him. Man was to be made out of Marmuk's blood and bone. Marmuk appears to have survived decapitation, as he subsequently took part in the councils of the gods.

Many parallels between these legends and the Hebrew story of the creation can be detected by scholars. The idea that seven days were devoted to the work may have long antedated Abraham's time. The oldest tablets yet discovered are not originals, but copies. These date back only 628-626 B. C.

Benton and His Wife.

Senator Benton of Missouri was a model of tenderness and devotion to his invalid wife. It seems that during her later years her mind became impaired by a paralytic stroke, but she never failed to recognize her husband and was fond of being near him. Once when her distinguished husband was entertaining a foreign prince in the drawing room Mrs. Benton came to the door in a state of undress and stood gazing at her husband. The attention of the company being attracted in her direction, Benton turned to see what the attraction was. On perceiving his poor wife he immediately rose, went to her, took her tenderly by the hand and, leading her into the room, said, "My dear, Prince So and so; prince, Mrs. Benton, sir." Then affectionately placing a hassock for her by the side of his chair he resumed his seat, and, leaving one of his hands in hers for her to toy with, he went on with the conversation. The prince was quick to take in the situation and adapted himself to the occasion with consummate tact, while all the Missourians were deeply affected.

The Silk Hats Worn In London.

There are always two kinds of silk hats, each of the best quality, on sale in London. One is the strictly fashionable model, "the latest," or whatever one may choose to call it, which is retailed in the west end at from a guinea to 25 shillings. The other is the style which immediately preceded it and has "gone out," although the quality is unchanged. This is usually called the "city" hat and costs 16 shillings. The distinction is a very peculiar one. Employees of large London commercial houses are not expected to be up to the hilt in fashion, and if they are it is sure to be resented by their employers. A London city magnate would not be seen wearing the same shape hat as one of his bookkeepers, and so the great army of salary drawers keep just a shape behind the bondholding community.

A Caution to Sweethearts.

In 1824 the Primitive Methodists of Burnley issued an edict against Sunday courting. They regarded it as so serious an offense against the dignity of the Sabbath that they actually passed in solemn and sober earnest the following stern and autocratic minute: "That we do not allow young men and young women of our society to court with each other on Sunday; neither do we allow our single men and women to walk in the street together, arm in arm, at any time; neither do we allow them to stand at street corners chatting together."

Grant's Baggage.

General Grant always yielded in a sort of whimsical way to his wife's domination of himself and his affairs. The "family" ran the household as it pleased, without much reference to General Grant's predilections. Once at the railway station in Galena he called the attention of a friend to a truckload of trunks ready for shipment east. "Do you see that pile?" he asked. "That is the Grant baggage. Do you see that little black valise away up on top? That's mine."

Had It.

"Yes, it's a fine house, Mandy," admitted the prim and angular Aunt Rachel, to whom all its magnificence seemed a sinful waste of money, "and I suppose there's really no room for improvement."

"Oh, yes, auntie; I have that, too," said her city niece, showing her into the elegant little apartment where she usually dressed for dinner.—Chicago Tribune.

The Real Truth.

"Didn't she marry a 'has been?'"

"No. She thought he was a 'will be,' but he turned out an 'isn't.'"—Life.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

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RHINELANDER LODGE No. 242, F. & A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month. D. F. Riebler, Sec. Alex. Sutton, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month. A. Taylor Sec. Alex. McRae, H. P.

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